

The Baltimore Afro-American, leading Negro week, describes the government's actions against Ben Davis, Henry Winston and James Jackson as "hysteria arrests."

It links the jailing of Davis with the persecutions of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and William Patterson as part of the same pattern of repression.

The Afro-American in its July 7th issue, states that these Negro leaders are moved by "a

BALTIMORE AFRO - AMERICAN HITS JAILING OF COMMUNISTS AS 'HYSTERIA ARRESTS'

common revulsion to race prejudice and a militant drive to do something about it."

It says that "the Communists have mastered a technique which America is loth to accept—complete integration. . . To howl that

everything about Communism is evil and should be suppressed for its own sake is nonsense."

The Afro says that the lives of the five Negro leaders now facing indictments and prison are marked by "social conscious-

ness." It estimates that the difference between them and others seeking abolition of jimcrow discrimination is that the "Communists" want their equality "not next week, next year or the next generation, but now."

The paper incorrectly describes the Communist viewpoint on political methods, however.

The Afro predicts that the jailings of Ben Davis, Winston and the hounding of the others will not stop their ideas. "It only takes a few to keep an idea growing," it says. "Let's stop playing cops and robbers," concludes the paper, "and get out and scrape the barnacles off the old ship of state."

Daily Worker

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Talks to Begin Tomorrow on Korea Ceasefire

Gen. Matthew Ridgway's aides and Korean negotiators agreed at a six-hour meeting in Kaesong Sunday to open formal Korean truce talks in the ancient walled city tomorrow (Tuesday), it was reported in press dispatches from Tokyo. Two five-man negotiating teams met in a once palatial private mansion on the north side of Kaesong just below the 38th parallel.

Col. Andrew J. Kinney, U. S. Air Force officer from Atlanta, Ga., who headed the U. S. team, reported later he considered his mission a "100 percent success."

His job was to clear the way for senior negotiators to take over formal ceasefire talks and to arrange a date, place, communications and means of transportation.

There was "plenty of disagreements," Kinney reported later. But they were surmounted.

A special communique at 8 p.m. ended a day of suspense and tension that began at 8:50 a.m. when two green U. S. helicopters rose from a field north of Seoul.

The communique from Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway's headquarters announced the agreement. Heading the UN delegation at those talks to end the year-old Korean war will be Vice Admiral C. Turner Joy, commander of U. S. naval forces in the Far East. Flanking him will be Maj. Gen. L. C. Craigie, U. S. Air Force; Maj. Gen. H. I. Hodes, U. S. 8th Army; Rear Admiral Arleigh Burke, U. S.

Romanians Hit Frameup of '11'

BUCHAREST—Romania, July 8.—Numerous letters have appeared in the local press, protesting the U. S. Supreme Court decision upholding the frameup conviction of the 11 Communist leaders under the Smith Act.

One typical letter was from Prof. St. Nicolau, first secretary of the Romanian People's Republic Academy, who wrote: "History shows that persecutions of Communist leaders precede measures to deprive other progressive and peace-loving citizens of their democratic liberties."

"This sentence expresses once again the fear of the Wall Street maniacs of the huge wave of the peace movement in the United States and the world over."

Navy; and Maj. Gen. Paik Sun Yup, South Korean Army.

The Korean delegation will be made up of Gen. Nam Il of the Korean People's Army; Maj. Gen. Lee Sang Cho, Korean People's Army; Gen. Tung Hua, of the Chinese volunteers, and Gen. Hsien Fang, of the Chinese volunteers.

The Kaesong meeting began at 9:47 a.m. and ended about 3:45 p.m.

At a press conference at U. S. 8th Army headquarters after his mission, Kinney regarded Kaesong

as being "in enemy hands," with the Koreans "playing host" to the meeting but nevertheless not undertaking to "run the show," as he put it.

The first Kaesong meeting yesterday emerged from secondhand reports as one at which everybody took pains to be absolutely correct.

Kinney's account was the official presentation of what went on.

Several issues had to be "clarified and mutually understood."

(Continued on Page 6)

More 'Daily Worker' Readers Back Changes in the Paper

Readers of the Daily Worker continue to write their approval of the new 8-page paper and the new price and to pledge their support. Writes R. L. of Manhattan:

"... I am in full agreement with your recent decision to raise the price of the paper to 10 cents. It is invaluable always, especially at this time. No price would be too high, were it not for the fact that we are living on a constantly shrinking budget. As for the 'new look' of the D.W., I noticed that it takes me just as long to read all the interesting features, and I think that a skillful and excellent job has been done, in no way impairing the contents."

A Cleveland reader writes: "May that admirable 'little' pa-

per, the Daily Worker and The Worker, continue to make its 'big' voice heard—and best of luck for the success of your wonderful peace campaign, which cannot possibly fail."

A Brooklyn reader, enclosing a \$10 contribution to the paper, wrote editor John Gates, now jailed under the police-state Smith Act:

"Please accept a small token of admiration and appreciation of the great sacrifices you are making. When all these 'defenders of democracy,' so-called, retire into oblivion, your name will be recorded in the history of the United States as among those who stood foremost against the trespassers of freedom. July 5 will yet recover its original significance."

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS WATCH HUGE SOVIET AIR SHOW

The Soviet Union's air force yesterday staged its most impressive, post-war air show above L'urban Tushino airfield as Premier Josef Stalin and 550 government officials, and representatives of the foreign diplomatic corps looked on, according to press dispatches from Moscow.

(A Radio Moscow commentator, heard in London, said the display of Soviet air power featured jets performing at terrific speeds, aerial acrobatics "never before attempted.")

(Several new Soviet planes were believed to have been shown publicly for the first time as they streaked at supersonic speeds in a massive display of air might.)

(The Moscow commentator, describing the Mikoyan jets, said: "Suddenly, like a whirlwind, two Mikoyan jet planes fly over. Everything takes place in split seconds. The two planes, approaching each other at terrific speeds, show what has never been

done before. . . Corkscrews and the famous Nesterov loop-the-loop. The tortured air still vibrates, but the jet planes are far off.")

Western military attaches, including U. S. airforce colonel Frank James, agreed today's air show was the best and most interesting staged by the Soviet Union since the war.

Adm. Alan Kirk, U. S. Ambassador, and British ambassador Sir David Kelly were not present. But army, airforce and navy officers representing both nations and all other diplomatic missions witnessed the display.

From a special reviewing stand, (Continued on Page 6)

PRICE
10c

They Treat Them As Hostages

By ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

Saturday afternoon I received messages from families who had letters from the Federal House of Detention in New York notifying them of the final destination of the seven Communist leaders, who had left there Friday morning. Except for Jack Stachel,

where they were sent

Benjamin Davis:	NOT KNOWN
Eugene Dennis:	ATLANTA
John Gates:	ATLANTA
Irving Potash:	LEAVENWORTH
Jack Stachel:	DANBURY
John Williamson:	LEWISBURG
Carl Winter:	NOT KNOWN

a re-hearing coming up before the Supreme Court in the Fall. Lawyers need to consult with them.

This is calculated deliberately to make it as difficult as possible for them to see their clients. The McCarran hearings in Washington, D. C., involve these men as top officers of the Communist Party. Their advice and possible testimony is a must if the Communist Party is allowed even the gesture of defending itself before this strange board, which Truman allows to proceed and be paid by the government, even though their appointments are not yet confirmed by the Senate. All of these reasons were urged for bail and they

are equally good reasons for placing these men in nearby Northern institutions.

The selection of the two Communists to go to Atlanta is not accidental. Eugene Dennis, as the General Secretary of the Communist Party, and John Gates, as the editor of the Daily Worker, played outstanding roles not only in the trial at Foley Square but also in the struggle for peace. Hypocritical requests were made for the health records of Eugene Dennis, whose state of extremely bad health is known to the prison authorities at West Street after his more than ten months incarceration there. Sending Dennis and

Gates to Atlanta Prison is a political act of reprisal against those who are in prison, for those who are not. They are to be held in dungeons as hostages. This will fool no intelligent worker. It is clear as the nose on your face. It should and will cause immediate and indignant protest to Washington, D. C.

Irving Potash, beloved leader of a large and progressive union, the Fur and Leather Workers, is sent to a barren, horrible place, out on the hot prairies of Kansas. This too is a deliberate attack personally directed against him and all those thousands of workers who last



ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

(Continued on Page 6)

McCloy Ordered to Speed Rebuilding of Nazi Army

By ROB F. HALL

Pledge Support To Framed Negro GI

RIVERSIDE, Cal., July 8.—More than 250 persons packed the Riverside Second Baptist Church here Sunday while scores of others pressed around the outer vestibule spilling over onto the front lawn to hear Defense Counsel Leo Branton, Jr., and community leaders, Negro and white, pledged united support to win freedom for the framed Negro soldier Lawrence J. Walker.

At the same time a sharp worded telegram was sent to the annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Atlanta, Ga., urging a nationwide campaign be instituted to halt attempts being made to railroad the innocent young Negro to the gas chamber.

"The county of Riverside has limitless funds and is spending them in order to send Sergeant Walker to the gas chamber," said Attorney Branton.

Commenting on the tremendous sympathy for Walker from many sections of the Riverside community, Attorney Branton said: "It is a great relief for us attorneys to try this case before a friendly audience rather than a hostile one. The turnouts at this trial are the finest I've ever seen. Sgt. Walker through his attorneys expresses his thanks to you people."

"The district attorney has made a fatal blunder. If he thought the Riverside people would not fight back, he was greatly mistaken."

Horace Alexander, Los Angeles director of the Independent Pro-

(Continued on Page 6)

WASHINGTON, July 8.—John J. McCloy, U. S. high commissioner for Germany, has returned to Frankfurt with instructions to press immediately for the re-creation of a powerful army. Despite opposition by German democratic forces and reluctance on the part of

Germany's western neighbors. Washington wants quick action, believing the tensions thus created will bolster war sentiments. Top strategists in the Truman administration are convinced that neither public nor congressional support for war preparations is possible here if an atmosphere of "urgency" is lacking.

Immediately at stake is the \$8.5 billion foreign arms bill, falsely entitled the "mutual defense assistance program." So far, there has been no opposition to the measure from any influential circles. A Korean settlement, however, might endanger its passage in the form President Truman has urged.

On the other hand, the bill, if adopted, gives the administration a powerful lever to force compliance with its wishes from members of the western bloc as well as the German rump government at Bonn.

For Europe alone, the bill carries an appropriation of \$6,890,000,000, enough for handsome bribes not only to Western Germany but also to France, Belgium and The Netherlands. The reverse side of the coin, of course, is inscribed with the unpleasant features of blackmail for those governments which refuse to bow to Washington's plans.

The USSR and the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe, however, can not be bribed nor bulldozed. Their uncompromising objection to rearming Germany, expressed at the Prague conference last October, undoubtedly continues as strong as it ever was.

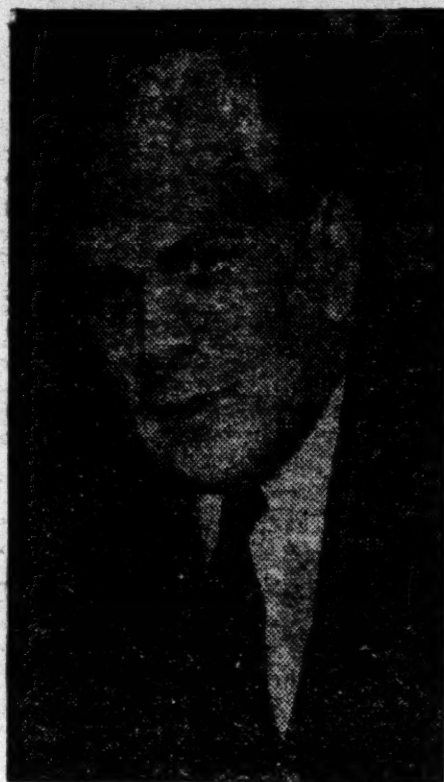
Remembering what happened when Washington armed the rump government of Syngman Rhee in South Korea, they are not likely to sit idly by while the Nazi monster which once devastated vast areas of their country is again

built up. Provocation by armed ex-Nazis in West Germany are to be expected. The outlook, therefore, is for extremely rapidly sharpening of tensions in Germany and central Europe.

McCloy hinted at the explosiveness of the German situation in a speech over the Mutual network here on June 26, immediately after a series of conferences with State Department and military leaders. "In Berlin there is no shooting," he said, "but we are closer to the mainspring of the action which induces the shooting in Korea."

A week later, he flew to Bonn where he has had conversations with West German "leaders" for the announced purpose of "speeding up" rearming of Germany. After an hour's talk with McCloy, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer called in Gen. Hans Speidel and several others who had represented the Bonn regime in earlier talks with the U. S. on the subject of a West German army.

Meanwhile, strong representations are being made in London

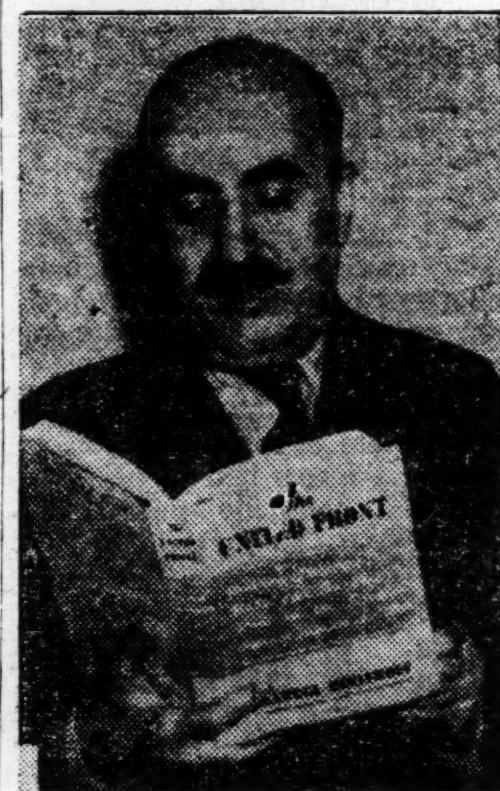


McCLOY

and Paris by Washington diplomats on instructions from here, seeking speedy agreement for a rapid buildup of a modern version of the Wehrmacht.

PUBLISHERS' ORGAN DOUBTS 'WISDOM' OF SMITH ACT

Publishers Weekly, organ of the book publishing industry, takes editorial note in its June 30 issue



TRACHTENBERG

of the indictment of Alexander Trachtenberg, director of International Publishers, under the Smith

Act. The trade journal points out that "the Supreme Court decision and the subsequent arrests have set off in a number of media a debate over the wisdom of the Smith Act—whether it will do more damage to civil liberties than to the Communists."

Publishers Weekly takes cognizance of the quarter-century publishing record of International Publishers. It says:

"International Publishers was organized early in 1925 and has since concentrated largely on political material, including Communist Party and Soviet literature, with many titles in biography, history, literature, sociology and other subjects also. In 1945 it added a juvenile department, known as Young World Books. The firm's most recent publication of general interest has been the collected edition of the works of the 19th century American Negro leader, Frederick Douglass."

Trachtenberg is one of the 17 working-class leaders indicted following the Supreme Court majority ruling upholding the Smith Act.

China Becoming A Grain Exporter

PEKING, July 8 (NCNA).—For the first time in 200 years, China can now export large quantities of surplus grain to help the people of another country. China was able to offer 1,000,000 tons of grain to India, and under the three agreements so far concluded is sending 500,000 tons.

China will no longer have to spend foreign exchange on importing grain. By August, 1950, before the autumn harvest, China was self-sufficient in food, and the excellent grain harvest that year provided an average of 350 kilo-

grams of grain for every man, woman and child in China—in fact a surplus.

Bumper harvests did not mean enough food for China in the past. During the past 200 years there were many good harvests but they did not save China from the dumping of foreign grain. There was a bumper crop in 1932 but grain imports the following year were still 19.81 percent of total imports. American wheat increased the chaotic decline of farm prices resulting from the good crop and hastened the bankruptcy of China's rural economy.

HOW RESETTLED GERMANS ARE LIVING IN NEW REPUBLIC

By DEREK KARTUN

Kartun, London Daily Worker Foreign News Editor, has just returned from a trip to the German Democratic Republic.

LONDON

After the redrawing of Germany's frontiers at the end of the war, some 12½ million Germans had to be resettled from the former Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia and from the ancient territories regained by Poland.

These displaced persons number some eight millions in the West and four and a half millions in the German Democratic Republic—a roughly even distribution.

The eight millions have been kept largely destitute, unemployed, embittered and Nazi-minded—the raw material of Western Germany's intended army of conquest.

The four and a half millions are now settled in their new homes. They all have land or jobs. They

ALL GET JOBS, LAND AND HOMES

will never go to war to win back the Polish territories.

Take a look at the new frontier in the East.

The River Neisse flows down the edge of Saxony to the Czechoslovak border. With the River Oder it is the new border.

Within a mile or two of Czechoslovakia, standing on the Veisse's German bank, is Hirschfelde power station and synthetic oil plant.

Hirschfelde burns great quantities of brown coal, which it now gets from Poland.

In return, it sends electricity back into Poland. It also sends some current south into Czechoslovakia.

At Hirschfelde there are quite a number of Germans resettled from across the river.

Shouting above the roar of the furnaces, it was possible to find out what Joseph Schneider thought about it.

He had formerly worked in the

chemical industry in what is now Poland. Now he is a stoker at Hirschfelde.

"Yes, it was very hard for me and my family, having to leave," he said, "but we have found a new home here."

Were things better for him now than before the war? Yes, they were.

Did he agree that the change in frontiers had been necessary? He did.

By the glare of the fires one could read the notice-board:

"We former soldiers in the war can remember it still with all its horrors. That is why for us there can only be one slogan: to fight for peace."

"Every German can use the referendum to make his own decision about war and peace. So we say Yes to the referendum."

It was signed: Willi Schubert, Erich Lange, Paul Heinze, and 22

other names. Some of the men had fought in two wars.

I talked to them. You will find few men with a more passionate hatred of war; and it is easy to understand.

To these people the idea of a war to recapture the fields across the Neisse appears utterly monstrous.

They know that George Dertinger, Foreign Minister of the German Democratic Republic, has declared that the Oder-Neisse line is now final and that any attempt to change it would mean war.

They know that the Democratic Republic now has friendlier relations with Poland than at any time in German history.

Then they hear the so-called Minister for all-German Affairs of the West German Government, repeatedly calling on the Western Powers to help the West German

(Continued on Page 6)

labor shorts

BUSINESS WEEK WORRIES

The magazine, 'Business Week,' frankly worried by the rising wave of strikes, especially of "wildcats," headlines its story in the July 7 issue "Is a New Strike Wave On?" The magazine acknowledges "unrest" in the steel mills, and admits "a lot of rank-and-file talk of bringing pressure" on the industry to open the wage clause "voluntarily" before the contract expiration date of January 1.

MORE LAYOFFS

The layoff-rate increased in May to 13 workers per thousand employed compared to 10 per thousand the month before, and eight in April the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

BAKERS WIN

The strike of 2,000 bakery workers in the Pittsburgh area ended after five days with a raise of 15 percent, approximately 22 cents an hour, and a guaranteed eight-hour day, 40-hour week schedule.

MINE, MILL MEETS

The national wage policy committee of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and its Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting and Refining and Phelps-Dodge councils, will meet in Denver July 11 to frame 1951 wage demands. The union's general executive board opened its meeting Sunday.

The union issued the call for its Sept. 10 convention to meet at Nogales, Ariz.

RAIDERS TRIMMED AGAIN

Raiders of the United Steelworkers of America suffered their ninth defeat in a row at the hands of Mine, Mill when the latter union won at the Apex Smelting Co., Chicago, 104 to 48.

GALLSTONES

"Callstones Fell Two CIO Leaders" is the head over a story in the CIO News. They are Walter Reuther and Allan S. Haywood.

FEAR LUKAS BILL

CIO-AFL leaders are fearful of the Lukas Bill, which aims to strip the Wage Stabilization Board of authority to take up labor disputes. It was this dispute function given the recently reconstituted 18-man board that was hailed by labor leaders as a "victory" and a way of escaping T.H.

BETHLEHEM WILDCAT

Bethlehem workers at Sparrows Point, Baltimore, of whom about 1,000 walked out Tuesday over grievances, some of which dragged for several years, returned to work Thursday. The walkout was unauthorized.

STEEL STRIKE HOLDS

More than 2,000 workers of the Universal-Cyclops Steel Corp. at Bridgeville, Pa., out since June 14, voted to stay out until three suspended furnacemen are reinstated. They did so despite the recommendation of staff representative Walter Backowski of the United Steelworkers that they accept the compromise limiting the suspension to five days. Resentment over the speedup is at the bottom of the dispute.

TOBIN MENTALITY

Writing in the current issue of the 'Teamster,' president Daniel J. Tobin (\$35,000 a year plus expenses) reports that when asked in a quiz program whether he thought inflation was the big trouble, he replied he "did not think inflation" but the "monster of Communism" was the trouble. His striking members all over the country don't seem to think so.

To Send US Air Unit To Gen. Eisenhower

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Secretary for Air Thomas K. Finletter disclosed today that the first U. S. Air Force unit to join Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Atlantic War pact army will leave soon.

Negro Jailed Because White Woman Saw Him

Gets 2 Years at Hard Labor; She Admits He Was 75 Feet Away

YANCEYVILLE, N. C., July 8.—A Negro farmer was sentenced to two years at hard labor on a road gang on the charge of "assault on a female," although the alleged victim, a young white woman, admitted in court that he never was within 75 feet of her. Sentence to hard labor for the crime of being seen by Willie Jean

Boswell, of Yanceyville was farmer Mack Ingram. On June 18, Ingram, who lives on a farm near that of Miss Boswell and her parents, walked across a wooded section to borrow a trailer on a nearby tobacco field.

The white woman saw Ingram and ran home to tell her parents. A warrant was promptly sworn out

against the Negro farmer.

In Record's Court, Judge R. O. Ingram ignored the woman's admission that Ingram neither spoke to her or came close to her.

Bond was set at \$1,500, pending Ingram's appeal.

Negro residents of this and adjoining communities were reported ready to assist in obtaining legal aid for Ingram.

Stone Defends Field's Silence On Bail Lenders

Frederick V. Field has a "moral obligation not to disclose the names of the many good people who supplied the bail funds of the Civil Rights Congress," I. F. Stone, columnist of the Daily Compass, wrote yesterday.

The government "wants the names for no good purpose," Stone said. "It wants the names as part of its campaign to terrorize the Left, to make it more and more difficult for accused Leftists to enjoy the rights granted other accused persons. It wants to do by terroristic means what it is ashamed to do by legalistic means."

"No doubt the FBI could learn a lot about a great many things if they could question everyone who contributed to the CRC bail fund. They could also learn a lot if they could enter every home in New York City without a search warrant. They might also learn a lot if they could hang the other convicted Communists up in a steam room by their thumbs for 48 hours. The Law, however, is not solely concerned with helping the police. It is also concerned with protecting people against the police. At least that's how they used to teach law before the Truman era."

"It would be morally wrong," Stone said, to expose the contributors to the fund to "public smearing" by the "reactionary press and the bigots in Congress."

The contributors to the fund, Stone said, "have much of which to be proud. These are among the handful who still have the courage to put up their money to help the underdog and the persecuted."

As for the missing Communists, Stone said:

"I don't know what happened to the four missing Communists but when you outlaw a party you must expect it to act as an outlaw. The Communists are justified in treating this government as they would any repression government which denied their fundamental rights."

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German Protestants Told of Need to Fight for Peace and Unity

BERLIN, July 8.—Deputy Premier Otto Nuschke, of the German Democratic Republic, in a statement welcoming some 300,000 Protestant laymen and clergymen to Berlin, told them of the need to fight for "peace and unity."

The Protestants' Evangelical Church congress will be held in both East and West Berlin July 11-15. It will be Germany's third post-war Protestant congress.

The congress is a religious meeting organized by laymen, to discuss such topics as "The Message of the Bible," hold religious seminars and prayer meetings.

Nuschke, who also is the Republic's Religious Affairs Minister, said this year's congress slogan—"We are brothers after all"—was an expression of the church's symbolic rejection of the division of Germany into eastern and western parts.

"The Evangelical church, as all other Christian communities, must not shun the questions of the time," Nuschke said. "That ap-



CARL, MICHELE, and HELEN WINTER

Carl Winter's Wife Brings Message to Michigan Workers

DETROIT, July 8.—Helen Allison Winter told a deeply-moved audience of hundreds at the Michigan Worker's annual July 4 picnic that her husband, Carl, has every confidence that the American people can stop the advance of fascism.

She described the hour she had spent speaking with Carl, one of the seven imprisoned Communist leaders, over a telephone at the West Street Jail in New York, with several thicknesses of plate glass separating them.

"Carl said to tell you not to feel sorry for him," she said. "His great-

est regret is only that he cannot be with us in these important days when the fight to stop fascism and war is most crucial."

Mrs. Winter declared that she, for one, would do her best to work even harder to make up for Carl's absence. She urged everyone to do likewise, pointing to the success already won by the peace movement throughout the world—including the great Chicago Peace Congress—in bringing the cruel, thankless Korean war to a close.

"Carl said not to forget," she added, "that when the Supreme (Continued on Page 6)

French Gov't Seizes Basques' Building

EXILES OUSTED FROM HEADQUARTERS ON FRANCO'S DEMAND

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PARIS, July 8.—One of those footnotes to history which speak volumes has just occurred here. The "International League of the Friends of the Spanish Basques" has just been expelled from its building at 11 Avenue Marceau, with not a peep from French public opinion.

The building had been bought in 1939 and rented to the Basques. Under the Vichy regime, in 1940, Franco's government—with Nazi support—illegally occupied the

structure. In 1943, this seizure was "legalized."

After the Liberation, the society, which originally purchased the building, got it back, but only provisionally, with the legal question suspended. One month ago, the present Franco government insisted that the building still belonged to it—in view of the "legal" seizure of 1943.

Threatening to close French cultural institutions in Madrid unless the Basques were ousted, Franco has now gained his point. The French police last week ousted the Basque occupants.

Thus, the recognition of the Spanish fascist regime has led to a situation where the present French government is compelled to recognize as "legal" something done in 1943.

It should be noted that among the French members of this "International League" are outstanding figures such as Francois Mauriac, Monsignor Mathieu, a leading bishop—as well as the former premier, Georges Bidault; the Socialist spokesman, Robert Verdier; and the Catholic Republican secretary, Maurice Schuman.

The latter are all key figures in the "Third Force" cabinet. They

Thailand Writers Sign Peace Appeal

PEKING, July 8 (HSINHUA).

—A signature campaign in support of a five-power peace pact started in Thailand at the beginning of June. In the first week 4,489 people signed, among them Kulab Saipradis, Thailand writer; Aran Phromchomphu, author of Thailand—A Semi-colony, and editors and reporters of many news-

Teheran Rally Demands Gov't Hold to Oil Plan

TEHERAN, July 8.—National Front demonstrators gathered today in Teheran's Majlis (Parliament) Square, to support Iran's oil nationalization plans. The demonstrators cheered as one speaker called for "death or victory" in Iran's oil dispute with Britain.

Newspaper editorials yesterday told Iran she no longer had a place in the western bloc of nations and urged her to "turn toward Moscow."

One speaker called upon Iran to withdraw from the International Court at The Hague in protest against its injunction restraining Iran from taking action which would upset the status quo in the oil fields pending a negotiated settlement.

The speaker also called for creation of a "national defense committee of volunteers to fight aggression."

The demonstration was held while the Majlis was in session. Several deputies inside the parliament building attacked The Hague court as "the instrument of the major powers."

Morrison Is Scared of Peace

FELIXSTOWE, Eng., July 8.—Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison, frightened by the possibility of peace, insisted Britain must continue to rearm.

The end of fighting in Korea, Morrison said, would remove "only a symptom of the blight which has struck at international relations."

Gov't Aide Says More Funds to Go for War

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Karl R. Bendetsen, Assistant Secretary of the Army, said today the Pentagon's request for \$6,500,000,000 to "build new military facilities is but "one installment" of a huge program.

Appearing on a Texas Quality Network radio forum from Washington, he said the sum asked for the coming 24 months would not supply the armed forces "with what would be required in the event of all-out war."

The construction plans call for expansion of existing military bases and erection of new ones in this country and in many places throughout the world. The Air Force alone will open 77 extra bases, some of them reportedly in Europe, on the Mediterranean and in North Africa.

Bakery Strike In 2d Week

The strike of 4,000 members of four locals of the AFL Teamsters against 16 baking companies went into its second week yesterday as employers still refused to meet the demands of the workers.

A meeting scheduled for Saturday between the leaders of the four locals was called off when it was learned that the employers had no offer to make.

The men are striking for a 40-hour week, a \$75 weekly guarantee, 10 percent commission on sales compared with the present \$65, eight percent commission.

Eight thousand bakers, who also struck last week, have already settled for a 5-day, 40-hour week. But they are refusing to cross the teamster picket lines.

There was no indication that Mayor Impellitteri would intervene at this time and Edward C. Maguire, the Mayor's labor advisor was reported pessimistic about an early settlement.

Despite strike-breaking efforts by the employers, aided by the police, the strike was effective, as shown by the growing shortage of bread.

FIELD RELEASE DUE TODAY; IN JAIL OVER WEEKEND

Frederick V. Field, secretary of the bail fund of the Civil Rights Congress of New York, was kept in the Federal House of Detention over the weekend, but arrangements were being made to post the required \$10,000 bail this Monday morning.

Bail for Field was set by Federal Appeals Court Judge Thomas W. Swan at 5 p.m. Friday, a time when banks were already closed for the weekend. Acceptance of CRC bail funds was barred by U.S. prosecutor Irving Saypol.

Field was remanded to jail for 90 days by Judge Sylvester Ryan Friday morning for refusing to reveal the names and addresses of thousands of men and women who

loaned money to the bail fund to be posted in civil rights cases.

Judge Swan heard Field's appeal for bail in a special court session held in his offices at Yale Law School. He said Field would be released temporarily until he had an opportunity to study the record of Judge Ryan's investigation into the bail fund.

Victor Rabinowitz, Field's lawyer, and Mary Kaufman, attorney for the CRC bail fund, proceeded to New Haven, where they asked Judge Swan to admit Field to bail pending appeal. Saypol appeared before Judge Swan to oppose the application.

(Continued on Page 6)

Press Roundup

THE TIMES runs this headline over its frontpage story on a Korea peace: "Observers Express Concern Over Rising Optimism." And, because the Times fears that the American people are beginning to smell a Wall Street rat, suspecting the reluctance to end the war, the paper has to explain weakly: "Now the fact that there is this wariness as the truce talks begin does not mean for a moment that there is any less sincere desire for peace..." But it's that "optimism" that gripes the Times and Washington. They're scared that the people so overwhelmingly want peace that there'll be no way to worm out of it.

The HERALD TRIBUNE also runs a "peace-it's frightful" headline: "Peace Talks Carry Danger of Exploding Third World War." See how silly you were? You thought it was the Korean war which carried the danger. Ogden R. Reid, Tribune heir, who is allowed to play with a darling little column all his own, echoes the prevailing fears and announces that the peace campaign is "subversive."

The JOURNAL-AMERICAN's George E. Sokolsky, one-time undercover hireling of the NAM tells his readers: "The banners of truth are indeed flying high if a young American writer could produce this novel, I hope you will read the Troubled Air by Irwin Shaw." The Hearst columnist wasn't fooled by Shaw's self-advertisement as a "liberal." He knows a fellow-spirit when he reads one. . . . Karl H. von Wiegand says: "It was President Truman's sudden intervention that touched off the Korean war 13 months ago."

THE MIRROR's Drew Pearson quotes Sen. Humphrey (D-Minn), who wants civil rights bills passed (not enforced, you understand, just passed) because of the "effectiveness of the Communist propaganda blared out into those areas of the world inhabited by dark races." Does anyone remember Mr. Humphrey, or his Democratic President lifting a finger in behalf of Willie McGee?

THE COMPASS' Johannes Steel predicts the end of the Rhee regime in Korea and says that the "North Korean government will be strengthened by the armistice, which will constitute a resounding defeat for Chiang Kai-shek. Chiang's last hope for survival was that the Korean war would broaden out into a world conflict." Hugh Deane indicates why reaction's days are numbered in Iran: "In Iranian Azerbaijan, the daughter of a peasant is fortunate if she can become the servant of a kindly mistress. Over the Baku radio, the women of the South can hear the voice of Chiminez Askanova, daughter of a domestic servant who became a doctor, Azerbaijan minister of health, and assistant chairman of the Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R." —R.F.

Daily Worker

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World of Labor

by George Morris

Things Building Up to A Blow-off in Labor

THE LONG-APPARENT political ineffectiveness of labor's "recognized" leadership has now reached a new low in the struggle over the so-called controls. William Green and Philip Murray rightly estimated the war mobilization and stabilization laws when they were first enacted more than a year ago as effective controls over wages but very ineffective controls over price and rent controls.

That estimate was so true, that by the half-way point in the Korea war even the Greens and Murrys who have tied themselves hand and foot to the war machinery, were forced to walk out on it on the very ground that while wages are held rigidly to a freeze level, prices are allowed to skyrocket without restraint. They eventually came back into the war machinery, thoroughly whipped, but with a face-saving promise that the new "stabilization" set-up would be an improvement.

But from the looks of things Messrs. Green and Murray "ain't seen nothin' yet." While the Senate passed a new bill expressly forbidding price roll-backs on meat and other of the major food items, and the House is cooking up the same with administration pleas being ignored, the Wage Stabilization Board is quietly setting up a machinery to make the wage freeze tighter.



Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Peaceful Coexistence The Dominating Issue

THE POSSIBILITIES FOR peaceful co-existence of capitalism and socialism again dominate the international situation. This is true, even if appearances deny it. And nothing more clearly demonstrates this truth than the fact that negotiations for a truce in the Korean war are going on.

These negotiations puncture the main argument of the war camp. This is the argument that if the Soviet Union and its allies get stronger in relation to the so-called "free world," that is, the imperialist powers headed by the Wall Street-dominated Truman government, the Soviet Union and its allies will launch aggressions.

This is the argument with which the war camp and its politicians try to justify their arms buildup, preparation of war bases and military installations, atomic bomb diplomacy, and suppression of the people's liberties at home. It is the underlying idea of the Supreme Court's majority ruling in the case of the Communist leaders, of the Justice Department's current efforts to drive the Communists underground. It is the idea that war is inevitable, that the two social systems cannot exist together in the same world.

Yet, if this were indeed the reality, Mr. Jacob Malik's proposal for negotiating a truce in Korea, and the favorable response of the commanders of the Korean People's Army and

An enforcement committee consisting of three of Truman's appointed public members of the WSB is being set up to see to it that employers who grant above-ceiling wage raises without approval are penalized. One of the effective clubs being prepared to make that possible is the government's tax machinery with a possible plan to disallow an employer's payroll for tax purposes if any part of it is not in "order." One question contemplated on tax blanks, according to some reports, is whether the employer granted raises and whether they were approved by the WSB.

Another club is the materials priority and allocations machinery through which an employer not in "good standing" with the WSB could be penalized by denial of metals or other materials.

These measures are not really aimed against the employers. They are designed, in favor of the employers, to prevent a crack in their ranks on the pay freeze. Currently more than 7,000 cases of above-ceiling raises negotiated with employers are still pending before the WSB, affecting millions of workers.

The expected lift of the freeze ceiling to the rumored 13 percent above the January, 1950, level, is still disputed among the WSB's 18 members. The cost

of living, meanwhile, climbs merrily upward leaving the still uncollected raises farther behind. Unions are forced to consider new wage demands as those gained months ago are still unapproved.

It should be quite apparent that a very explosive situation is developing and it is likely to blow up with full force about the time many of our top leaders return from vacations and journeys abroad. The situation now is far worse for labor than it was when the walkout was staged.

The saddest part of the whole picture is that the labor leaders return from vacations and journeys abroad. The situation now is far worse for labor than it was when the walkout was staged.

The promised "grass-roots" movement for real price control turned out to be little more than some (not very many) letters to Congressmen. So far there hasn't been a single parade or factory-gate demonstration or an honest-to-goodness labor-community movement down in the ranks to worry a single senator or congressman. As mass delegation of several thousand rank and file unionists to Washington? A general one-day work stoppage? God Forbid! That would be so Communist-like!

The labor leaders left the essentials of "political action" to their paid lobbyists in Washington. The active corps of right-wingers is not even up to its usual standard. An exceptionally large number among them are on vacations now or in service for the Marshall Plan-Atlantic Pact machinery scattered as widely as the military wants them. Even at this moment, with time for the "stop-gap" controls measures fast running out, there is still no fresh vigor in labor's campaign for real price controls.

aimed at compelling the U. S. to fight under the most disadvantageous circumstances?

On the contrary, however, the Soviet Union and its allies have taken the opposite course. And the hardened propagandists, such as Hanson Baldwin of the New York Times, are at wit's end to discover some motive for this action by the Soviet Union and its allies other than their will for peace and their policies of peace.

Yet, even Baldwin is compelled to note that the proposal for a truce came, not from weakness, but from an increase of strength. And he presents facts which are already generally known, and which show that in armaments, experience and fighting power, the Korean People's Army and the Chinese Volunteers are a great deal stronger today than when the war began. Indeed, they have the power, if not to impose a clear-cut disastrous defeat on the forces sent against them, at least to make such expeditions so costly that no government responsible for them could long survive popular opposition.

The readiness of Pyongyang and Peking to discuss a truce and a permanent settlement in Korea under these conditions, therefore, is fairly powerful proof of their readiness and willingness to consolidate relations of peaceful co-existence. If the same could be said for the Truman government, we could be sure of having peace in our time.

Negro Press Roundup

THE AMSTERDAM NEWS runs a letter from a 19-year-old high school graduate which says: "The best graduation present that the young people coming out of high schools and colleges could possibly get this year is news that the 'action' in Korea may soon come to an end. . . ."

"I don't want anyone to think I am a coward, or unwilling to fight for the preservation of the free world, but at least now I'll be able to make some plans for the future as to what I would like to do as a private citizen, rather than as a private. . . ."

THE AFRO - AMERICAN runs a letter from a reader rapping it for its last week's editorial which, while expressing fears on the Supreme Court decision upholding the Smith Act, declared the Afro had to "bow to the judgment of the court."

"And just how," asks the reader, "can you or any other colored person bow to this decision when you realize that the suppression of free speech and assembly has always and will hit the underdog hardest?"

"Did you forefathers and their white sympathizers bow to . . . the Dred Scot decision? Do you bow to the persecution of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and William Patterson in the name of subversion. . . .?"

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER columnist, Marjorie McKenzie, considers the ruling of the three judge federal court in South Carolina in favor of school segregation, ". . . a serious legal setback in the fight for civil rights."

Miss McKenzie therefore reaches the conclusion that the legal assault on segregation is unwise because the local courts are likely to uphold segregation in the absence of a clear ruling by the Supreme Court. Mrs. McKenzie doesn't present a clear cut alternative but she makes broad hints.

"Lawyers engaged in civil rights test cases have to be more than good technicians, they must be social engineers as well. The judicial system is part of a political structure, and is accordingly not unresponsive to political forces. When we use the courts as instruments of social progress we must weigh the extra-legal considerations and we must make estimates based on all the knowledge available to us."

THE NORFOLK JOURNAL AND GUIDE gets a letter from a reader praising its editorials "for your courage, determination and effort in bringing to the attention of the facts as they are with reference to discriminatory practices in the South. . . . I . . . am thoroughly convinced that this is the time to strike a hard blow and continue to do so in order that we may make it possible for others of our race to obtain advantages denied us all these years."

THE AGE agrees with the opinion of Federal Judge J. Waties Waring in the South Carolina school segregation cases that "segregation must go and go now. . . ."

The Age also notes, "students from foreign countries will be taught the 'American Democratic Way of Life' at a hotel at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. They won't learn much about democracy there. Any Negro who turns up there will be told to go to the kitchen."

COMING in the weekend Worker
Life in a Soviet Factory

Daily Worker

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'The Kremlin' Bogey

Many Americans must have felt very good when they read that President Truman feels that there need not be any war between us and the Russian people.

After all, this is just what the Russian people's leaders say too all the time. It is no secret that the entire Soviet policy as enunciated by their leaders is that there are no conflicts between the American and Soviet peoples which require bloodshed. On the contrary, the Soviet leaders emphasize that different social systems can live in peace side by side.

But President Truman's statement of peaceful intentions toward the Soviet peoples looks different when we begin to examine it and the statements of other government leaders.

Last week, Truman's Secretary of State Acheson sounded off with a hymn of hate against the Russian people as a people and a nation. It seems "that for the past 500 years," in Acheson's words, these Russians have been "encroaching" on other people. It's just in their blood. The "Russian blood" is just naturally ornery and seeks to grab other people's territories; but the good old "white man's Anglo-Saxon" blood, it would seem is virtuous, kind, and merely wishes to live and let live.

Does this explain why the Soviet Union and the USA were allies against Hitler and Tojo with the USSR losing 15,000,000 people, ten times more than all the allies put together.

Now, a week later, comes Truman himself signing a statement expressing the deepest love and sympathy for the Russian people, saying that there can be peace between the American and Russian people. There's only one fly in the ointment, it seems.

This is that the Russian people have chosen a Socialist form of society and a Socialist government. It is the Socialist "Kremlin" which keeps the Russian people from having peace.

Between Acheson's open racism, viewing the Russian nation as biologically and historically a menace for 500 years, and Truman's absurdities which fly in the face of known facts, there is little to choose. Neither expresses in the slightest a sincere desire to have peace.

Why Not a Peace Pact?

If it is true that Truman yearns for peace, but can't get it on account of "the Kremlin," then why does Washington not call the Kremlin's bluff and accept its repeated offer for mutual disarmament to be guaranteed by United Nations inspection?

If it is true that Washington wants peace and can't get it on account of "the Kremlin," why doesn't Washington win the admiration and support of all mankind—including the Russian people it wants to save—by accepting the Kremlin's proposal for a Big Five Peace Pact?

Why doesn't Washington pledge never to use war as a means of settling disputes as is proposed by the Kremlin in such a Big Five peace pact?

There is not a single Soviet base near American borders of American waters.

But there are more than 500 such armed installations run by the Pentagon all over the world, with the biggest ones as close to the Soviet borders and cities as the Pentagon can get!

It was not Washington but the naughty Kremlin which finally succeeded in getting a Korea truce started; it was Washington which blocked such truce last June, last August, and every time it was mentioned after that.

Free Communication — Why Not?

Truman says that "free communication" between our country and the Soviet Union would aid peace. How right he is!

Is that why American citizens who visit the Soviet Union are summoned by the State Department when they return, to have their passports taken away?

Is that why American trade unionists who want to see "behind the Iron Curtain" for themselves, are fired when they get home?

Is that why Washington commanded American scientists—astronomers are the latest victims—not to visit Moscow for scientific congresses?

Is that why the State Department refuses admission not only to Soviet citizens and artists, but to any European or Asian whatsoever who has dared to sign a peace petition?

Truman's offer of friendship would bring happiness to our country if it were backed by peaceful actions—such as honest give-and-take negotiations for halting the terrible arms race, for reviving American-Soviet trade, and for banning the A-bomb.

As for "free communications" wouldn't it be a good idea if we were to send large delegations of American people to go to the Soviet Union to see the complete absence of any warlike atmosphere in the USSR as has been reported by everyone who goes there?

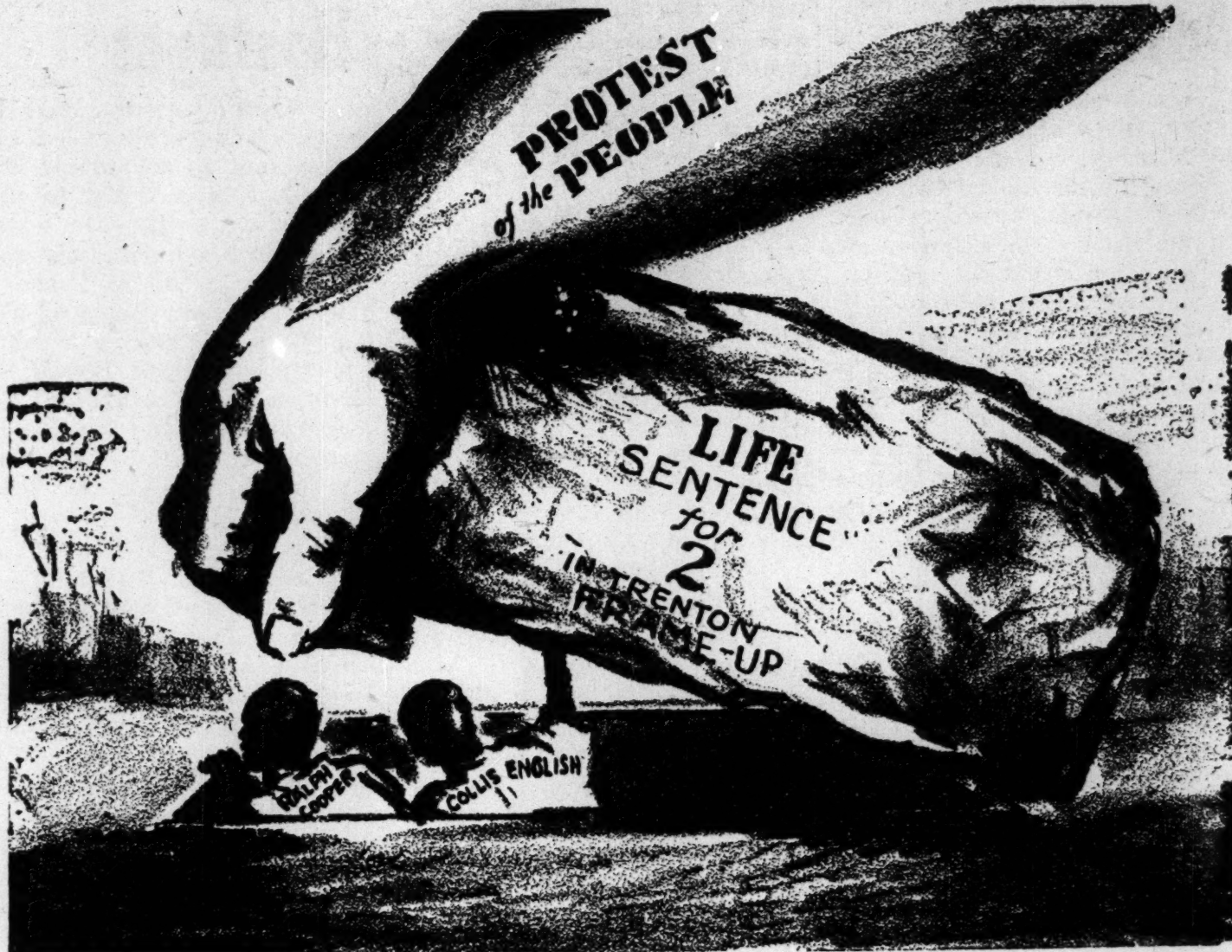
Two Different Theories

President Truman's theory that the Russian people will not have peace while they have Socialism "under the Kremlin" is really a declaration of permanent war against the Russian nation and its sister Socialist nations. Truman blames "the Kremlin" for war; but was it the Socialist leaders of the USSR who started World War II? Was it they who attacked Hitler or vice versa?

The theory of "the Kremlin" is that there can and must be peace between Moscow and Washington regardless of what kind of governments or social systems exist in the different countries.

This is a theory of peaceful co-existence of different kinds of social systems; Truman's is a theory of war between different social systems.

The fight for peace is winning in Korea, though it is still in danger of Washington's obvious reluctance to call the war off. The fight for peace can be won if the people insist that Washington carry out in deeds its words of peace.



The City of Peace

By JOSEPH CLARK
Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent

MOSCOW.

In letters from the U. S., people ask, just what do you see when you walk around the streets of Moscow? Without trying to describe this entire city, here are just a few impressions.

This is a city of squares and boulevards. Walk just a little way up any important street and you come to a big square, anywhere in the city. Five minutes up from the foot of the Main stem, Gorky St., you reach the Square of the Soviets. There's a park there, fountain in the center, trees planted and flowers growing in rich profusion. At the far end of the square is the good-looking, square building with wide windows which houses the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute.

Five minutes further along, and you're at Pushkin Square, with a bigger park. The fountain in the evening is lighted red, blue, green, yellow, one color changing into the other. Day or evening you'll see people relaxing on the benches around the handsome statue of the poet Pushkin. Cutting across Gorky St. is a typical wide Moscow boulevard which you'll find in every community from the center of the city to the outskirts. There's a tree-lined promenade in the center, a path for strolling, benches and sand piles at intervals for kids to play in. Flowers are planted all along the walks, and women are always pattering around keeping the grass and the flowers fresh and neat. You'll also find that the ordinary streets are tree-lined, most of them planted since the end of the war.

THEATRES

In five or 10 minutes more, you're at Mayakovsky Square. This one doesn't have a park, but a number of theatres all around the square. There's Tschaikovsky Hall, a tall, beautiful building of red and white stone, with a high-columned entrance; also the Central Puppet Theatre, the Theatre of Satire, a movie house.

Most Moscow buildings are brick, but covered with a painted plaster facade, usually yellow, or grey, sometimes green or blue. A variation of this is the brick building with ceramic stone blocks covering the bricks. Apartment houses are four, six, eight stories, with high arches leading into a courtyard. Most of the buildings put up since the revolution have balconies or verandas. The lower part of the building usu-

ally has stores which stay open for the convenience of workers till 11:45 at night. There's the "bulochnaya," selling bread, cakes and cookies, the "bakalaya," selling groceries, the stores selling canned goods and conserves, the big gastronoms selling everything from fresh meat, vegetables and fruit to dairy products, wines, cognac and vodka.

Population growth has been so great, and effective demand for consumer goods so large, that all the big stores have smaller kiosks or stands as well as vendors out with carts and baskets selling food products, also dry goods. Everywhere you find the kiosk selling newspapers, magazines and books, and also in every community are the regular bookstores, just as crowded as the gastronoms. All over are the little ice cream stands and also the small, white soda-pop carts. Every once in a while you'll see a big yellow and blue painted tank from which a vendor is selling "kvass," a popular sweet fruit drink.

Saloons as we know them don't exist. But there are numerous small stores where you can buy a drink of wine, cognac, vodka, or a bottle of the same. Usually about a half dozen people are inside taking a leisurely drink. In addition there are small kiosks selling beer in huge steins, wine and vodka, as well as snacks to eat.

Everywhere along the Moscow River, which winds through the city, and in many other places, you'll see skyscrapers nearing completion and the steel structures of new ones going up 16, 24, 32 stories. The dominating sight in the city is new construction, the ever-present scaffolding, cranes and other evidence that Moscow is stressing the building of new dwelling space for its people. . . . Look at the top of buildings and you see not only aerials but the television antenna which increase daily. . . . Outdoor cafes are becoming more numerous all over.

Letters from Readers

Browder and
Linguistics

Editor, Daily Worker:

Your readers may be interested to know that in the June 22nd issue of the paper, For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy, published in Bucharest, an article on the "International Significance of J. V. Stalin's Work on Questions of Linguistics," declares:

"It is also characteristic that, together with reaction, Browder, the renegade and mouthpiece of the U. S. imperialists, also entered the field and published a slanderous booklet against J. V. Stalin's work on linguistics. Thus, there stretches a single chain from the openly imperialist press to the utterly rotten 'Socialist' press, such as 'Populaire' to the loathsome press of the Tito-Rankovic gang and the renegade, Browder, a chain which links, in one, both open and disguised enemies of Leninism, the enemies of peace and security of the peoples."

It may be remembered that John Gates wrote earlier that Browder, in the aforementioned pamphlet, had claimed that Stalin's work was not really about linguistics at all, but about the "central problem of Soviet public life," namely, "authoritarianism." Browder, Gates noted, was saying in his pamphlet "that Trotskyism has taken over a good part" of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; that the Korean war was instigated, not by American imperialism but by the so-called war party in the Soviet Union, and that the world Communist movement does not stand for peace but for war.

J. W.

Peak USSR College Enrollment

MOSCOW, July 8 (Telepress).—An enrolment of over 350,000 new students in the Soviet Union's universities and technical colleges—a record figure—is announced in preparation for the 1951-52 academic year. This will bring the total enrolment in institutions of higher learning to over 1,125,000.

The feature of this year's entrance classes is the substantial increase in young people who want to study hydrotechnics, geology, soil improvement, forestry and other subjects connected with the Soviet state's power and irrigation schemes.

Over three-quarters of the students are children of workers in industry and collective farmers. Over 90 percent receive stipends, and many have been freed from payment of all fees.

Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)
representatives of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, headed by Acting Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, watched the maneuvering planes.

Stalin, dressed in a cream-colored summer marshal's uniform, gave the Air Force his salute.

The colorful display was led by a flagship bearing a giant portrait of Stalin. It zoomed over the field at an altitude of 250 feet. It was followed by 16 airplanes carrying banners of the constituent Soviet Republics. Two other airplanes unfurled huge streamers reading "Forward Toward Communism."

Then came a squadron flying in formations which spelled out "Glory to Stalin." They were visible miles beyond the airfield.

Stunting women pilots were next to appear.

Then a parade of military aircraft roared over the reviewing stands. The show concluded with a flight of 36 enormous, four-engined transports which unloaded hundreds of parachutists whose multi-colored chutes dotted the green airfield like wildflowers.

It was the first demonstration of Soviet air might of such proportions since 1949. Last year's show was canceled because of bad weather. This year's show, originally scheduled for July 1 was postponed and for a time appeared likely to be postponed again today as the weather threatened. But it was staged in spite of a light drizzle and mild winds.

(The Moscow radio said Lt. Gen. Vassili Stalin, son of the Soviet Premier, held the command place for the demonstration of fighters, bombers, gliders, flying boats and the mass parachute jumps of men and women.

(The Moscow commentator, de-

scribing the "breath-taking" scenes over the airfield, interrupted his report at least twice to assure that "not a single Soviet bomber has ever, or will ever, drop bombs on peaceful towns, homes and civilians."

(The commentator said the sky was dull, making precision flying difficult. Still, he said, a jet fighter group flew literally "wing to wing."

"Nine jet planes now appear," he said. "They fly vertically upwards in formation. They melt into the sky and appear again in different formation. In groups of three. All this is done at super-sonic speed."

(The broadcaster then referred to two planes which American and British aviation sources said probably were new types.

(The commentator also described new type helicopters which he called "mil-helicopters." He also described a plane resembling "a giant sea gull, capable of landing on the ground or on water.")

Winter

(Continued from Page 3)

Court reconvenes in October there is still a chance to win a rehearing and freedom for the Communist leaders. This is possible in view of the very widespread fear that upholding the Smith Act means the end of the Bill of Rights."

Abner Berry, formerly of Michigan, an editor of the Daily Worker, pointed out that the ruling against the Communists is a blow to the whole struggle for Negro rights.

Nat Canley showed how the whole American tradition of freedom and human rights, typified by the nation's July 4 celebration, adds up to the higher freedom—political, social and economic—sought by the Communists through united action against fascism.

William Allan, editor of the Michigan Worker, acted as chairman.

Stone

(Continued from Page 3)

rights they still enjoy in every other democratic country in the world except this one. I don't know why they fled and I don't know whether their decision was wise, but I see no grounds for moral indignation against the fugitives; they are victims of political persecution and the law of nations has long recognized that political refugees have a right to asylum in civilized countries. . . . If this kind of thing goes on, the country will some day be as hostile to the hunt for seditionists as the North once was to the hunt for fugitive slaves."

Go the Co-op Way

CAMP CARS
To: Unity (Wingdale), Lakeland and all camps around Sylvan Lake. Daily schedules 10 a.m., Friday also 7 p.m. Sunday 8 a.m., 1 p.m. and 4:45 p.m. 635 Allerton Ave. For reservations call: OL 5-7828

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Room 610, 1 Union Square
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Office open Daily 9:30 - 7 P.M.
Saturday 9:30 - 1 P.M.

Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

week courageously voted to continue him as an officer of that union. It is a threat to progressive labor, as the McCarran Act moves in beside its fascist counterparts—the Smith Act and Taft-Hartley. He was taken off a picket line to a hell hole of a prison. If it can happen to Potash, it can happen to any worker. Therefore protest should and must be instantaneous in the ranks of labor. Direct your protests to President Truman.

But there is always a heartening realization that though they do their damndest, the reactionary warmongers will lose in the end. Whatever prisons the Communist leaders enter, it will be with heads high and a smile on their lips—as the "cease-fire" order is flashed around the world. Eugene Dennis is in Atlanta, made famous by Eugene Debs; and Irving Potash is sent to the same place where over a hundred I.W.W.'s were 30 years ago. None of them completed their long sentences. A nation-wide struggle for amnesty for them as political prisoners, won their freedom. It can be done now, too. More on this later. Now let us demand immediately that these men, as political prisoners, be treated as such. There are modern prisons in the North and East. Let them be placed there, as are thieving Congressmen, or a Tokyo Rose and Axis Sally. Anything less is vicious reprisal.

Korea

(Continued from Page 1)

Kinney said in reporting the numerous disagreements that arose at the conference table.

The five Ridgway negotiators sat on one side of the table and the five Korean representatives on the other. The general atmosphere Kinney described as one of "military courtesy—which is another way of not being exactly hostile."

The Koreans offered vodka, beer, candy and water, but Kinney said his team turned them down.

He said there were no stenographers and no record of the talks. Some "papers" were exchanged between the teams, he said, but their nature was not disclosed.

The helicopters with Ridgway's aides crossed the Imjin river below Kaesong at 9 a.m. in keeping with Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway's agreement in the long exchange of radio messages with the Koreans.

At Kaesong they circled the war-battered truce town twice, then went down at the specified landing spot. The Koreans had radioed that it would be marked with a "W," and it was.

Two Forean lieutenants met the UN negotiators, took them to jeeps, and escorted them to the residence where the meeting took place.

Ridgway's communique said the meeting "was harmonious throughout."

At 11:30 a.m. the negotiators adjourned for lunch, resuming their talks at 2:30 p.m.

The negotiators were named in the communique as a Colonel Chang, Korean People's Army; Lt. Col. Chai, of the Chinese volunteers, and Lt. Col. Kim, Korean People's Army. Chang was the ranking officer.

The Korean team reached Kaesong Saturday afternoon from Pyongyang. They traveled in five trucks. Their supplies included some saki, a wine-like drink of considerable potency.

In addition to Kinney, the Ridgway representatives were Col. James C. Murray of the U. S. Marine Corps and Lt. Col. Soo Young Lee, South Korean Army, plus two interpreters.

Lt. Harold W. Moore, Cincinnati, pilot of one of the allied helicopters, said the Koreans offered the crewmen beer, saki, chocolate cookies and candy.

The beer "was not bad," he said. The airmen brought back several bottles for souvenirs.

Germany

(Continued from Page 2)

regain these territories.

And they know that the eight million displaced persons in Western Germany are being kept with their stomachs empty of food and their heads full of propaganda precisely with such a crusade in mind.

Thus, to these workers at Hirschfelde, the referendum against remilitarization, and the peace campaign, appear as most urgent necessities.

"Germans round one table," says a big slogan over the gate of the power station.

"Our brothers in the west are against remilitarization and for peace, unity, work and bread," says another slogan.

Hirschfelde, like every other plant in the Democratic Republic, has been thoroughly denazified.

Twelve department heads who were active Nazis were ousted. The manager was sent to work in Poland. The directors fled to the West.

The new managers are people with good records. The plant itself is owned by the state.

And the cleansing goes deep. I saw the library. "We had to throw everything out and start again," they told me.

Now they have 2,000 new books including Dickens, Scott, Balzac, Gorki.

Of the 1,500 workers, 600 are members of the Socialist Unity Party.

They have the friendliest contacts with the Polish people across the river. They plan a Polish-German football match soon.

For conditions of work, denazification, international spirit and attachment to peace, Western Germany has nothing like Hirschfelde. The Democratic Republic, however, has hundreds of factories just as good.

Field

(Continued from Page 3)

Judge Ryan continued questioning representatives of the bail fund in New York immediately after he ordered Field to jail.

Dr. Alpheus W. Hunton, bail fund trustee, and Muriel Patterson, bookkeeper for the fund, denied knowing the names of the persons who have contributed to the bail fund.

Judge Ryan said he was trying to get the names and addresses of lenders to the fund so federal officers could ask them if they know the whereabouts of Gus Hall, Gilbert Green, Henry Winston and Robert C. Thompson, Communist leaders who failed to appear in court last Monday.

Judge Ryan had ordered the CRC bail fund to forfeit \$80,000 in bonds posted for the four men. He said he would continue his quiz Monday morning.

Judge Ryan announced that he had completed questioning of Abner Green, another of the bail fund trustees.

Also scheduled to be questioned next week are officials of the Amalgamated Bank which has the bail fund's account.

Negro GI

(Continued from Page 2)

gressive Party, highlighted the defense meeting which had drawn persons from Ontario, San Bernardino, Fontana, Perris, Glen Valley and Pomona.

Speaking as a Negro veteran of World War II, Alexander termed attempts to frame Walker "part of a vicious pattern of attacks against Negroes which gouged out the eyes of Negro vet Isaac Woodward and saw the legal lynchings of Willie McGee and the Martinsville Seven."

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War Profiteers' "Marxism"

ECONOMIC IDEAS, by Ferdinand Zweig. Prentice-Hall, Inc. 194 pp. \$3.65.

By Erik Bert

"Economic Ideas," by Prof. Ferdinand Zweig, of the University of Manchester, uses the "socialist" label, but closer examination of this book should allay any fears of the Marshall planners and war contract profiteers in Washington.

There are two kinds of "socialism," says Zweig, the "eastern" variety, and the "western." The "eastern" kind is Leninism, the "version of socialism for backward, agricultural semi-colonial, and colonial countries."

"Western socialism," on the contrary, means capitalism decorated with all kinds of "controls." Consequently, Zweig argues, in a world where the idea of socialism is a tremendous magnet to millions, we should try to figure out how this idea can be used, not to advance socialism, but to preserve capitalism. The way to accomplish that is to laud Marx, "planning," "target economy," insinuate the idea of defensive war, and scuttle Leninism.

The scuttling of Leninism requires two tactics. First, emphasis on its "eastern" origin; second, on its alleged warmaking theories. Here Zweig borrows from Hearst and Trotsky. Because the Soviet Union today stands at the head of the world peace camp, Zweig puts Hearstian-Trotskyite phrases about "world revolution" in Lenin's mouth. He also ascribes to Lenin every Trotskyite idea that Lenin and Stalin fought against.

This enterprise of Zweig's is carried out with laudatory references to Karl Marx' "Capital," combined with the usual sweeping

judgements about Marx' inadequacies and not a few downright falsehoods. For example: he says Marx espoused the "iron law of wages," when the truth is that, in the Critique of the Gotha Program, Marx denounced this Lassalle theory. Zweig says that Marx "put aside" prices "as a transitory and unimportant phenomenon of the permanent laws of value," when the truth is that Marx was the first to analyze fundamentally the movement of prices.

Zweig says Marx excluded the labor of transport workers from the "formation of value." This is false Marx referred specifically to the labor of transport workers in the process of production and held that they created value, including surplus value.

Marx, like Lenin, says Zweig, "believed in the same thesis: 'He who is not with us is against us.'" The historical truth is that Marx, again in the Critique of the Gotha Program, explicitly denounced the "one reactionary mass" theory which Zweig here cites as Marxist.

Zweig pontificates: "the agrarian question was the weakest point in the Marxist armor." Let Zweig tell us how any insight is possible into the agrarian question without Marx' specific agrarian analyses.

Zweig doesn't like Marx' theory that the different individual rates of profit, based on the surplus value produced within each sphere of industry, are combined into one average rate of profit for all industry. This, Zweig calls "casuistic," "Talmudic," "scholastic." Suppose Marx is wrong. What does really happen? Zweig

is silent. He solves the problem by fast and smooth talking and the reader might almost miss the fact that Zweig dumps the theory of value—the cornerstone of political economy.

P.S.—Zweig should know that the author he cites several times is Rudolph HILFERDING, not HELFERDING, and the book he wrote is called DAS FINANZ-KAPITAL, not FINANZ-KAPITALISMUS.

P.P.S.—The letter written to Franz Mehring (p. 13) in 1893, was not written by Marx. He died in 1883. It was written by Engels.

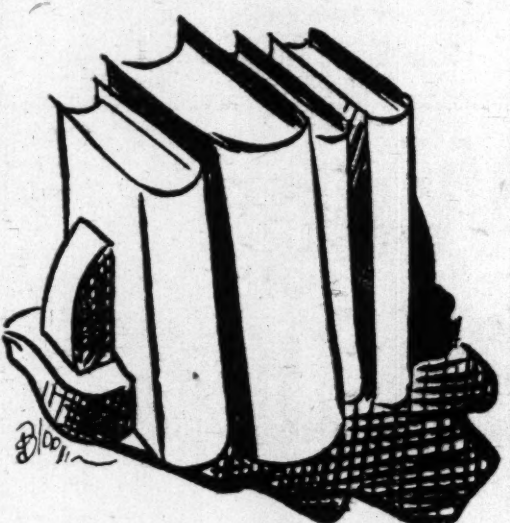
Admits Soviet Achievements

The Soviet State And Its Inception. By Harry Best. Philosophical Library. New York. \$6.

"Nothing is to be gained for America or for world peace," writes Harry Best in his book, The Soviet State and Its Inception, "by seeking to decry or detract from what has been accomplished in the Soviet Union."

It is not often these days that an American writer is willing to recognize—publicly—the accomplishments of the first socialist state. Harry Best in an anti-Communist writer, and his book is a rather muddled one in which contradictions and misconceptions abound.

But the author has the courage of his conviction, and one of them



is that it is both foolish and dishonesty to deny the achievements of the Soviet Union. Among them he cites:

"It lent encouragement to backward peoples, and helped develop their local resources. It sought to preserve and promote national cultures among different peoples (and without patronizing attitudes). It greatly diminished racial prejudices and animosities in the land. It put an end to Jewish persecutions and pogroms. It encourages the expression and appreciation of art in all its domains and in all places in the land."

"Possibly the greatest thing that came to the people of Soviet Russia since the old Czaristic days was the changed outlook on life. Instead of the partially paralyzed masses of former years, there came into being to a greater or less extent a people interested in the life about them, alert, stirring, charged with considerable energy. They felt themselves participants in a great national drama—or at least in a great national dream—of their own origin and execution, and for the benefit of their state and of themselves alike. A very important contribution which Soviet Russia made to the thinking of the world in general, and which might have no less application there, lay in its theories of progress. The Soviet state had unlimited faith in the possibilities of human betterment."

We repeat. Harry Best is an anti-Soviet book. In its attack on Soviet foreign policy; in its invective comparison of socialism and Nazism and in numerous other instances, it repeats many of the stock attacks against the Soviet Union.

It is all the more noteworthy that, in an attempt to bring the American people to a realistic understanding of the Soviet Union, the author should acknowledge those achievements of the socialist state which reactionary propaganda in this country pretends are non-existent. If a writer who is

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Trade Union Star . . .

HE'S THE .420 hitting star of the crackerjack Garment Center team of District 65's bustling thirty team softball league. His team swept undefeated through its Manhattan League competition and is headed for the playoffs with the Brooklyn and Jersey champs. He works in a shop in the garment center as a packing and shipping clerk, plays ball right after work, skipping supper. "I'd rather play in these games than eat!" he says.

His name is Herb Isom. He is a Negro, hailing originally from New Orleans. He is 36, and at every game Garment Center plays you can find his wife, Edna Mae, and their five children on the sidelines rooting for him and keeping score.

Here's how he feels about the precedent-shattering intra-union competition:

"There's just so much to say for these games I hardly know how to begin. It brings people closer together, it shows people who come out to see the games how we do in the union. It shows union activities. People sometimes see things the other way without knowing, then they really see union men as they are. You take our team, for instance. We're made up of Italians, Negroes, Jews. We have that will to win, we're a team together, we understand each other, people see how union brothers really are in a good union."

"Then there's just the question of the chance to play ball. The average fellow just eats his heart out dreaming he could be on a team and play ball. Now me, personally, I've been hooked up with a club team in my Brooklyn neighborhood that plays on Sundays—yes, a pretty fast league. But most of the other guys don't even have a chance to play that much. This league makes it possible to play—and it's the workers themselves who meet and make the arrangements."

"Great, great. I'd rather play in these games than anything else."

"We finish our work, about six, rush right for the field. People from the shops come down to cheer for us, some women said they'd never seen games before, it was just a lot of noise to them on the radio and now they're out cheering. One team we played brought out a band of fellows, played real good music between innings, all workers right in that shop. We have real American rooting sections, all races, religions, colors, people born here or in Puerto Rico. . . ."

"Here's something," the tall star went on, "I umpired one league game in Brooklyn between teams in the Brooklyn League, Loesers and another team. Good ball game. A lot of the fellows watching the game knew me from years back from playing ball on Sundays. I told them this was my union and my league. After the game the players on both teams came over to me, shook my hand and complimented me for my good work as an umpire! I told my friends watching, that's the kind of people we are in my union."

"Someone once said to me, trouble with you is you got that 65 in your heart. I said sure. It's bread and butter, and a lot more. I've been in the union about four years, I had been knocking around a long time before that, I never knew how to fight for the people as a whole before. Why shouldn't I have my union in my heart?"

"Everybody wants peace. We talk peace in our union, we talk it over in the shops, and around the ballgames too. Who's gonna play ball if there's war? Anybody can see that."

I ASKED Isom if he was a big league fan, and if so which team he was for.

"I got to be a fan the day the first Negro player was signed up, not before," he said. "I got interested in the Dodgers when they ended jimcrow. Now I'm just naturally for every team that does, I'm for the Cleveland Indians, and I'm for the Giants and the White Sox and the Braves. I'm for the teams with Negro players, I want to see them do good, and I'm against the teams that are lily white. I hope they get beat. That's all."

I asked him about his kids.

"Three girls and two boys," he smiled, "and say, you ought to see the oldest, that's Herb Jr., he's eleven, play ball. I'm not fooling, the kid's good. Sometimes when we start practicing for a game before the others come down, he fills in in the field and you'd hardly know the difference."

Sounds like he might be a big league star someday. . . .

"Well," said Isom, "Who knows. Fellows my age never could think seriously of breaking into the big time or even the minors. It's up to all of us to see that he has a chance to go as far as he's good enough to go in a better world with no more wars and no more jimcrow. . . ."

not a partisan of either the Soviet Union or socialism can thus describe the triumphs of the Soviet Union, one may then judge the immensity of the lie which is daily peddled to the American people in the form of the "facts" about life "behind the Iron Curtain."—R. F.

The Irish in New York

THE ATTITUDES OF THE NEW YORK IRISH TOWARD STATE AND NATIONAL AFFAIRS, 1848-1892. By Florence E. Gibson, Ph.D. Columbia University Press. New York. 480 pp. \$5.75.

The Attitudes of the New York Irish Toward State and National Affairs, 1848-1892, is an informative work, written in a dry, academic style. The author has clearly done a great deal of research on the stands taken by the Irish-American residents of New York on a multiplicity of political issues

of the second half of the last century, and students of American history will no doubt make use of the material which it contains. As a study in its own right, it suffers from the author's tendency to make newspaper editorials of the period serve as unchallengeable bellwethers of public opinion. That is a common vice of bourgeois historians. Even now, every day, a consensus of editorial opinion is served up to the American public as evidence of what the people think—despite the obvious fact that Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected four times with virtually the whole press in opposition, and despite the fact that the bulk of the kept press is as violently for war as the people are earnestly for peace. The author also has a bad habit of indicting the whole Irish-American population of the years which her study covers for acts and policies presumably attributable to specific individuals or groups.—R.F.

Ted Tinsley Says

LESSER'S CURE-ALL

Hollywood, as you may know, is in a dither. Nobody is going to the movies. Box office receipts have fallen off 20, 30 and 40 percent in many theatres. The moviemakers have already vision, according to the newspapers, is responsible for almost as many things as Communism.

My private investigations indicate that people without television sets are going to the movies just as seldom as people with television sets. Furthermore, I have discovered that many people with television sets refuse to look at both movies and television. Not looking at both is much more fun than not looking at just one.

But now Sol Lesser of Hollywood has come up with a tremendous, magnificent, socko, stupendous idea which he gave the waiting world through a press service. What the movie industry needs, said Lesser, is classified theatres.

As Lesser explains it, "In each town there could be a 'horror' theater. And people would know when they went to that house they'd get things like 'Frankenstein' and murder mysteries. In another theatre you could show musicals. . . . Then there should be a special theater for children."

Bubbling over with this intelligent ferment, Lesser goes on to explain that towns should have a special theatre for adult movies. "With 'adults only' signs out front, moviegoers would know they were going to see an intelligent artistic story."

I'm afraid Sol Lesser isn't acquainted with the situation in

his own industry. Take, for instance, his proposal that "in each town there could be a 'horror' theater."

Why, Lesser, we already have that! Wherever there is a movie house, there is a horror theater. Either something horrible is showing, or will be shown in a matter of days.

On the other hand, Mr. Lesser, let's look at this from a straight out-and-out businessman's viewpoint. Do you seriously think you can get a man to open a theater specializing in adult movies with an intelligent artistic story? How will the theater owner live? Who will pay his rent? Who will feed his wife and children?

Of course he can rent the theater for concerts and conventions, and thus keep himself going until the adult picture comes along, but I don't think this is what Sol Lesser meant.

I have a better solution than Sol Lesser's. I believe that all movie theatres should show one picture exclusively. That picture should be *The Bride of Frankenstein*. This will bring lovers of horror pictures into the theater. Then the theater owner should hang out a sign reading, FOR ADULTS ONLY. Adults will then come to see *The Bride of Frankenstein*, expecting an intelligent artistic story. And the kids, once they see this ADULTS ONLY sign, will iam the place to the rafters. Thus the movie theaters will reach the horror, adult, and children's audience, all at once! And Hollywood won't have to strain itself making a decent picture.

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Price Rollback to Pre-Korea Level Urged by ALP

(Reprinted from the late edition of The Worker.)

The American Labor Party called yesterday for price-rollbacks to pre-Korea levels and the elimination of the wage freeze. The ALP appeal was made in a letter to each member of Congress from New York by former Rep. Vito Marcantonio, the party's state chairman.

Marcantonio told the representatives:

"The cease-fire in Korea should be followed up by negotiations for the peaceful settlement of all outstanding differences and by a return to the policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt for peace, democratic progress and abundance."

The ALP letter also urged "prompt enactment of effective price and rent controls," a tax increase on corporate profits"



MARCANTONIO

Instead of the 12½ percent increase in withholding taxes that will further lower the living standards of American families and a "subsidy for small farmers."

Marcantonio declare:

"Instead of billions for war programs, let us start putting up the five million new homes, the thousands of new schools and the million hospital beds the people need." The ALP program, it said, contrasts with the "peddling" by President Truman of "a sham price-control program which includes wage freeze, further tax loads on workers, and continued spending of billions in lush war orders for big business."

Political Jailings in Venezuela

VENEZUELA.—In the last few weeks, many leaders of political parties and trade unions have been jailed. A few hundred other opponents of the government have been in jail for many months. Midnight arrests are a daily occurrence. Six secret radio transmitters have been seized during the last two months.

This repression, however, has not stopped the activity of the two outlawed popular parties, Democratic Action and the Communist Party. The resistance movement is constantly growing, despite attacks by the police and the military.

Retail Monopolists Come Out for Sales Tax FOLLOW NAM IN PLAN TO SHIFT BURDEN TO CONSUMERS

(Reprinted from the late edition of The Worker.)

WASHINGTON.—The American Retail Federation, mouthpiece for the nation's biggest stores, demanded Friday that Congress adopt a federal sales tax. The demand followed by a day a similar call by the National Association of Manufacturers.

John F. Lebor, Cincinnati department store executive, made

it clear, in testimony before that Senate Finance Committee, that the retail monopolists want a sales tax to soak the public as a substitute for proposed higher taxes on corporations. Lebor said the big retailers have opposed a federal sales tax in the past, but now consider it "the lesser of two evils."

The Senate Committee is con-

sidering a House-passed bill to raise \$7,200,000,000 a year by increasing personal income, corporation and excise taxes.

Chairman Walter F. George (D-Ga) admitted that a Federal sales tax would have "a pretty serious impact" on consumers if imposed on top of the sales taxes already collected by 29 of the 48 states.

Local unions for ratification. Approval is needed of the War Stabilization Board.

The UE also announced yesterday that five important NLRB victories have just been recorded. The union has just added another Westinghouse plant to those it represents in collective bargaining. The plant is in Sunnyvale, Cal. At an NLRB election a few days ago, the workers voted for UE over the AFL Brotherhood of Electrical Workers by 197 to 161.

The UE also defeated the IUE in General Electric Co. plants in Peterboro, Canada, and Baltimore.

In Peterboro, UE won by a vote of 1,909 to 1,582 and in Baltimore, the GE Locke Insulator plant, it won by 473 to 214. In Rome, N.Y. workers of the General Cable Co. backed UE over IUE by 860 to 316.

UE Wins Wage Hike for 30,000 At Westinghouse

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers yesterday announced the winning of a 9-cent-an-hour wage increase for the 30,000 workers it represents at Westinghouse Electric Corp. The increase is retroactive to April 16.

At the same time Edward Matthews, UE international representative in charge of Westinghouse pointed out that "refusal of UE to join in a deal to increase prices as a condition for granting the wage increase resulted in compelling the company to drop this attempt."

At a meeting yesterday of the UE Westinghouse conference board the 9-cent offer was accepted and plans made by the delegates present from 20 plants throughout the nation for reopening of contract negotiations with the company next month.

The present wage increase was won on a wage reopener. Negotia-

tions in August will seek improvements in the contract itself.

Action of the Conference Board now goes to the Westinghouse

CP Greets Mother Bloor on Birthday

(Reprinted from the late edition of The Worker.)

On behalf of the National Committee of the Communist Party, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn Friday wired greetings to "Mother" Ella Reeve Bloor on the occasion of her 89th birthday. The telegram declared:

"We salute you, as our oldest

charter member, whose courage and fighting spirit is an inspiration to all of our members. We ardently wish you long life and good health and the realization of the many great and good things you have fought for in your lifetime — peace, freedom and happiness for all people."

Davies Says Soviets Don't Want a War

(Reprinted from the late edition of The Worker.)

"The Soviet Union doesn't want a war," Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Moscow declared Thursday. Arriving from Europe aboard the Queen Elizabeth, Davies asserted:

"I don't think it wants war. If it did, it would have projected it six to eight months ago."

Davies termed the Malik proposal for a peaceful settlement in Korea "intelligent military and political strategy."

At the same time, Davies qualified his statement with some war-like talk about communism being halted in Europe primarily by Gen. Eisenhower, commander of the Atlantic war pact army.

ORGANIZE PEACE CONGRESS CONTINUATIONS COMMITTEE

Marcel Scherer, coordinator of the Labor Conference for Peace, announced yesterday that a continuations committee was being formed to include all of the more than 100 different groups represented at the recent Chicago Peace Congress.

"Already 60 nominations have come in from all over the country," Scherer said. He added that the immediate aim is to establish peace groups in every city represented at the congress.

The committee includes people from such labor organizations as the American Federation of Musicians, AFL Linoleum Local 596, International Woodworkers Association, Hod Carriers and Construction Workers, Local 11,

Pittsburgh, CIO Utility Workers, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Furriers, International Association of Machinists, United Electrical Workers, International Union of Electrical Workers, AFL Teamsters, Wood workers of Argonne, Wis., Los Angeles Federation of Teachers and AFL Carpenters, Minneapolis.

Scherer said that at the Chicago Peace Congress Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, made an "outstanding speech on foreign policy."

Ernest DeMaio, UE leader, chaired the Standard of Living Panel at the congress. Michael Wood, president of the District Council, AFL International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, and Helpers, keynoted the Labor Workshop panel. Rose Russell, legislative representative of the Teachers Union, keynoted the panel "Educating our Children for War or Peace."

William Hood, recording secretary of UAW Ford Local 600, was consultant to the panel, "The Negro Citizen and Peace." Abe Feinglass, of the Chicago Furriers Union, chaired the "Nationalities Panel."

Among others participating were Matias Lagunilla, of the Seattle Salmon Workers Union; Asuki Arakaki, United Sugar Workers of Hawaii; Maurice Travis, of Mine, Mill, and Leon Beverly, president of Armour Local 347, CIO Packinghouse Workers.

Also participating were Scott Nearing and his wife, Helen K. Nearing.

Report Nazi Schacht Indonesia-Bound



SCHACHT

TRENTO, Italy. — Nazi War criminal Hjalmar Schacht, Hitler's finance minister, is reported to have accepted an offer to become financial advisor to the government of Indonesia.

Reports in local newspapers said that S. Pamontyak, Indonesian Ambassador to Italy, recently delivered travel documents to the former Reichsbank president, who is vacationing in nearby Merano. Schacht is also believed to have taken the necessary inoculation shots for traveling. He would neither confirm nor deny that he has taken this new job.

Hitler's former righthand man is notorious for his skill in manipulating currency at the expense of the common people.

Jersey Firm Fined For Poisoning Fish

TRENTON, N. J., July 8.—A large New Jersey corporation was fined \$500 today for poisoning all the fish in two brooks in Bergen County.

The Lederle Laboratories, a division of American Cyanamid, paid the fine because a new employee had opened the wrong valve, dumping caustic materials into Pearl Brook. Dead fish were found throughout Pearl and Pasack brooks.

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The Baltimore Afro-American, leading Negro weekly, describes the government's actions against Ben Davis, Henry Winston and James Jackson as "hysteria arrests."

It links the jailing of Davis with the persecutions of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and William Patterson as part of the same pattern of repression.

The Afro-American in its July 7th issue, states that these Negro leaders are moved by "a

BALTIMORE AFRO - AMERICAN HITS JAILING OF COMMUNISTS AS 'HYSTERIA ARRESTS'

common revulsion to race prejudice and a militant drive to do something about it."

It says that "the Communists have mastered a technique which America is loth to accept—complete integration. . . To howl that

everything about Communism is evil and should be suppressed for its own sake is nonsense."

The Afro says that the lives of the five Negro leaders now facing indictments and prison are marked by "social conscious-

ness." It estimates that the difference between them and others seeking abolition of jimcrow discrimination is that the "Communists" want their equality "not next week, next year or the next generation, but now."

The paper incorrectly describes the Communist viewpoint on political methods, however.

The Afro predicts that the jailings of Ben Davis, Winston and the hounding of the others will not stop their ideas. "It only takes a few to keep an idea growing," it says. "Let's stop playing cops and robbers," concludes the paper, "and get out and scrape the barnacles off the old ship of state."

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★★

Talks to Begin Tomorrow on Korea Ceasefire

Gen. Matthew Ridgway's aides and Korean negotiators agreed at a six-hour meeting in Kaesong Sunday to open formal Korean truce talks in the ancient walled city tomorrow (Tuesday), it was reported in press dispatches from Tokyo. Two five-man negotiating teams met in a once palatial private mansion on the north side of Kaesong just below the 38th parallel.

Col. Andrew J. Kinney, U. S. Air Force officer from Atlanta, Ga., who headed the U. S. team, reported later he considered his mission a "100 percent success."

His job was to clear the way for senior negotiators to take over formal ceasefire talks and to arrange a date, place, communications and means of transportation.

There was "plenty of disagreements," Kinney reported later. But they were surmounted.

The communique from Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway's headquarters announced the agreement. Heading the UN delegation at those talks to end the year-old Korean war will be Vice Admiral C. Turner Joy, commander of U. S. naval forces in the Far East. Flanking him will be Maj. Gen. L. C. Craigie, U.S. Air Force; Maj. Gen. H. I. Hodes, U. S. 8th Army; Rear Admiral Arleigh Burke, U. S. Navy; and Maj. Gen. Paik Sun Yup, South Korean Army.

The Korean delegation will be made up of Gen. Nam Il of the

Korean People's Army; Maj. Gen. Lee Sang Cho, Korean People's Army; Gen. Tung Hua, of the Chinese volunteers, and Gen. Hsien Fang, of the Chinese volunteers.

The Kaesong meeting began at 9:47 a.m. and ended about 3:45 p.m.

At a press conference at U. S. 8th Army headquarters after his mission, Kinney regarded Kaesong as being "in enemy hands," with the Koreans "playing host" to the

meeting but nevertheless not undertaking to "run the show," as he put it.

The first Kaesong meeting yesterday emerged from secondhand reports as one at which everybody took pains to be absolutely correct.

Kinney's account was the official presentation of what went on.

Several issues had to be "clarified and mutually understood," (Continued on Page 6)

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS WATCH HUGE SOVIET AIR SHOW

The Soviet Union's air force yesterday staged its most impressive, post-war air show above Irbur-Tushino airfield as Premier Josef Stalin and 550 government officials, and representatives of the foreign diplomatic corps looked on, according to press dispatches from Moscow.

(A Radio Moscow commentator, heard in London, said the display of Soviet air power featured jets performing at terrific speeds, aerial acrobatics "never before attempted."

(The Moscow commentator, describing the Mikoyan jets, said: "Suddenly, like a whirlwind, two Mikoyan jet planes fly over. Everything takes place in split seconds. The two planes, approaching each other at terrific speeds, show what has never been done before. . . Corkscrews and the famous Nesterov loop-the-loop.

The tortured air still vibrates, but the jet planes are far off.")

Western military attaches, including U. S. airforce colonel Frank James, agreed today's air show was the best and most interesting staged by the Soviet Union since the war.

Adm. Alan Kirk, U. S. Ambassador, and British ambassador Sir David Kelly were not present. But army, airforce and navy officers representing both nations and all other diplomatic missions witnessed the display.

From a special reviewing stand, (Continued on Page 6)

PRICE
10c

More 'Daily Worker' Readers Back Changes in the Paper

Readers of the Daily Worker continue to write their approval of the new 8-page paper and the new price and to pledge their support. Writes R. L. of Manhattan:

" . . . I am in full agreement with your recent decision to raise the price of the paper to 10 cents. It is invaluable always, especially at this time. No price would be too high, were it not for the fact that we are living on a constantly shrinking budget. As for the 'new look' of the D.W., I noticed that it takes me just as long to read all the interesting features, and I think that a skillful and excellent job has been done, in no way impairing the contents."

A Cleveland reader writes: "May that admirable 'little' pa-

per, the Daily Worker and The Worker, continue to make its 'big' voice heard—and best of luck for the success of your wonderful peace campaign, which cannot possibly fail."

A Brooklyn reader, enclosing a \$10 contribution to the paper, wrote editor John Gates, now jailed under the police-state Smith Act:

"Please accept a small token of admiration and appreciation of the great sacrifices you are making. When all these 'defenders of democracy,' so-called, retire into oblivion, your name will be recorded in the history of the United States as among those who stood foremost against the trespassers of freedom. July 5 will yet recover its original significance."

They Treat Them As Hostages

By ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

Saturday afternoon I received messages from families who had letters from the Federal House of Detention in New York notifying them of the final destination of the seven Communist leaders, who had left there Friday morning. Except for Jack Stachel,

who is an extremely sick man and about whom Judge Ryan gave special instructions, it is a brutal, gruesome picture. The Judge had ordered a report at the end of 30 days as to Jack's condition. So he, at least, was sent to a comparatively modern prison at Danbury, Conn. Even there it will only be with the best of hospital care and strict diet that his life will be safe. Up to Sunday afternoon I had no word as to the destination of either Benjamin J. Davis or Carl Winter, beyond that they had been taken to Lewisburg, Pa., possibly en route elsewhere.

Mrs. Dennis and Mrs. Gates received word Saturday that their husbands, Eugene Dennis and John Gates, have been sent to Atlanta Penitentiary, in Atlanta, Georgia. Mrs. Potash was told that her husband, Irving Potash, would go to Leavenworth Penitentiary, at Leavenworth, Kansas. Mrs. Williamson was told that her husband, John Williamson, would be at Lewisburg, Pa. This is an act of sadistic reprisal on the part of the Truman administration. Atlanta and Leavenworth are hell-holes of old prisons, far away from families and calculated to make it difficult to see their loved ones. All of these men have motions for

where they were sent

Benjamin Davis:	NOT KNOWN
Eugene Dennis:	ATLANTA
John Gates:	ATLANTA
Irving Potash:	LEAVENWORTH
Jack Stachel:	DANBURY
John Williamson:	LEWISBURG
Carl Winter:	NOT KNOWN

a re-hearing coming up before the Supreme Court in the Fall. Lawyers need to consult with them.

This is calculated deliberately to make it as difficult as possible for them to see their clients. The McCarran hearings in Washington, D. C., involve these men as top officers of the Communist Party. Their advice and possible testimony is a must if the Communist Party is allowed even the gesture of defending itself before this strange board, which Truman allows to proceed and be paid by the government, even though their appointments are not yet confirmed by the Senate. All of these reasons were urged for bail and they

are equally good reasons for placing these men in nearby Northern institutions.

The selection of the two Communists to go to Atlanta is not accidental. Eugene Dennis, as the General Secretary of the Communist Party, and John Gates, as the editor of the Daily Worker, played outstanding roles not only in the trial at Foley Square but also in the struggle for peace. Hypocritical requests were made for the health records of Eugene Dennis, whose state of extremely bad health is known to the prison authorities at West Street after his more than ten months incarceration there. Sending Dennis and



ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

Gates to Atlanta Prison is a political act of reprisal against those who are in prison, for those who are not. They are to be held in dungeons as hostages. This will fool no intelligent worker. It is clear as the nose on your face. It should and will cause immediate and indignant protest to Washington, D. C.

Irving Potash, beloved leader of a large and progressive union, the Fur and Leather Workers, is sent to a barren, horrible place, out on the hot prairies of Kansas. This too is a deliberate attack personally directed against him and all those thousands of workers who last (Continued on Page 6)

Romanians Hit Frameup of '11'

BUCHAREST, Romania, July 8.—Numerous letters have appeared in the local press, protesting the U. S. Supreme Court decision upholding the frameup conviction of the 11 Communist leaders under the Smith Act.

One typical letter was from Prof. St. Nicolau, first secretary of the Romanian People's Republic Academy, who wrote: "History shows that persecutions of Communist leaders precede measures to deprive other progressive and peace-loving citizens of their democratic liberties."

"This sentence expresses once again the fear of the Wall Street maniacs of the huge wave of the peace movement in the United States and the world over."

McCloy Ordered to Speed Rebuilding of Nazi Army

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, July 8.—John J. McCloy, U. S. high commissioner for Germany, has returned to Frankfurt with instructions to press immediately for the re-creation of a powerful army. Despite opposition by German democratic forces and reluctance on the part of

Pledge Support To Framed Negro GI

RIVERSIDE, Cal., July 8.—More than 250 persons packed the Riverside Second Baptist Church here Sunday while scores of others pressed around the outer vestibule spilling over onto the front lawn to hear Defense Counsel Leo Branton, Jr., and community leaders, Negro and white, pledged united support to win freedom for the framed Negro soldier Lawrence J. Walker.

At the same time a sharp worded telegram was sent to the annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Atlanta, Ga., urging a nationwide campaign be instituted to halt attempts being made to railroad the innocent young Negro to the gas chamber.

"The county of Riverside has limitless funds and is spending them in order to send Sergeant Walker to the gas chamber," said Attorney Branton.

Commenting on the tremendous sympathy for Walker from many sections of the Riverside community, Attorney Branton said: "It is a great relief for us attorneys to try this case before a friendly audience rather than a hostile one. The turnouts at this trial are the finest I've ever seen. Sgt. Walker through his attorneys expresses his thanks to you people."

"The district attorney has made a fatal blunder. If he thought the Riverside people would not fight back, he was greatly mistaken."

Horace Alexander, Los Angeles director of the Independent Pro-

Immediately at stake is the \$8.5 billion foreign arms bill, falsely entitled the "mutual defense assistance program." So far, there has been no opposition to the measure from any influential circles. A Korean settlement, however, might endanger its passage in the form President Truman has urged.

On the other hand, the bill, if adopted, gives the administration a powerful lever to force compliance with its wishes from members of the western bloc as well as the German rump government at Bonn.

For Europe alone, the bill carries an appropriation of \$6,890,000,000, enough for handsome bribes not only to Western Germany but also to France, Belgium and The Netherlands. The reverse side of the coin, of course, is inscribed with the unpleasant features of blackmail for those governments which refuse to bow to Washington's plans.

The USSR and the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe, however, can not be bribed nor bulldozed. Their uncompromising objection to rearming Germany, expressed at the Prague conference last October, undoubtedly continues as strong as it ever was.

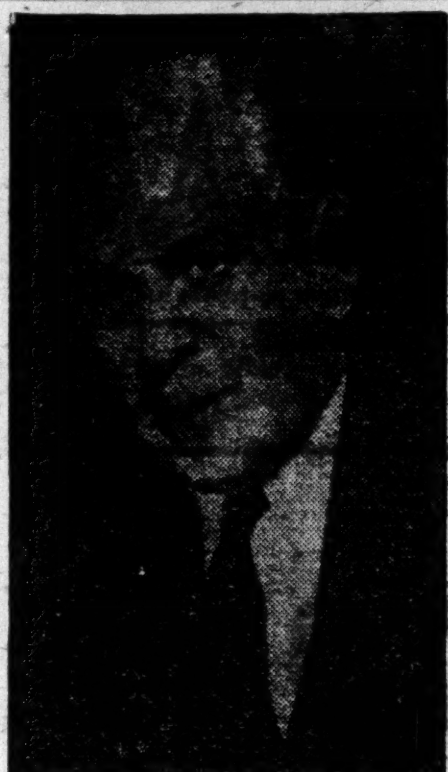
Remembering what happened when Washington armed the rump government of Syngman Rhee in South Korea, they are not likely to sit idly by while the Nazi monster which once devastated vast areas of their country is again

built up. Provocation by armed ex-Nazis in West Germany are to be expected. The outlook, therefore, is for extremely rapidly sharpening of tensions in Germany and central Europe.

McCloy hinted at the explosiveness of the German situation in a speech over the Mutual network here on June 26, immediately after a series of conferences with State Department and military leaders. "In Berlin there is no shooting," he said, "but we are closer to the mainspring of the action which induces the shooting in Korea."

A week later, he flew to Bonn where he has had conversations with West German "leaders" for the announced purpose of "speeding up" rearming of Germany. After an hour's talk with McCloy, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer called in Gen. Hans Speidel and several others who had represented the Bonn regime in earlier talks with the U. S. on the subject of a West German army.

Meanwhile, strong representations are being made in London

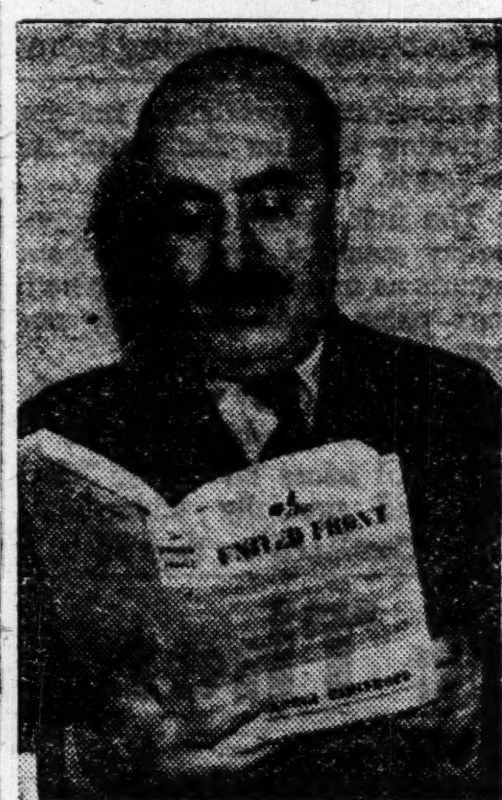


McCLOY

and Paris by Washington diplomats on instructions from here, seeking speedy agreement for a rapid buildup of a modern version of the Wehrmacht.

PUBLISHERS' ORGAN DOUBTS 'WISDOM' OF SMITH ACT

Publishers Weekly, organ of the book publishing industry, takes editorial note in its June 30 issue



TRACHTENBERG

of the indictment of Alexander Trachtenberg, director of International Publishers, under the Smith

Act. The trade journal points out that "the Supreme Court decision and the subsequent arrests have set off in a number of media a debate over the wisdom of the Smith Act—whether it will do more damage to civil liberties than to the Communists."

Publishers Weekly takes cognizance of the quarter-century publishing record of International Publishers. It says:

"International Publishers was organized early in 1925 and has since concentrated largely on political material, including Communist Party and Soviet literature, with many titles in biography, history, literature, sociology and other subjects also. In 1945 it added a juvenile department, known as Young World Books. The firm's most recent publication of general interest has been the collected edition of the works of the 19th century American Negro leader, Frederick Douglass."

Trachtenberg is one of the 17 working-class leaders indicted following the Supreme Court majority ruling upholding the Smith Act.

China Becoming A Grain Exporter

PEKING, July 8 (NCNA).—For the first time in 200 years, China can now export large quantities of surplus grain to help the people of another country. China was able to offer 1,000,000 tons of grain to India, and under the three agreements so far concluded is sending 500,000 tons.

China will no longer have to spend foreign exchange on importing grain. By August, 1950, before the autumn harvest, China was self-sufficient in food, and the excellent grain harvest that year provided an average of 350 kilo-

grams of grain for every man, woman and child in China—in fact a surplus.

Bumper harvests did not mean enough food for China in the past. During the past 200 years there were many good harvests but they did not save China from the dumping of foreign grain. There was a bumper crop in 1932 but grain imports the following year were still 19.81 percent of total imports. American wheat increased the chaotic decline of farm prices resulting from the good crop and hastened the bankruptcy of China's rural economy.

HOW RESETTLED GERMANS ARE LIVING IN NEW REPUBLIC

By DEREK KARTUN

Kartun, London Daily Worker Foreign News Editor, has just returned from a trip to the German Democratic Republic.

LONDON

After the redrawing of Germany's frontiers at the end of the war, some 12½ million Germans had to be resettled from the former Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia and from the ancient territories regained by Poland.

These displaced persons number some eight millions in the West and four and a half millions in the German Democratic Republic—a roughly even distribution.

The eight millions have been kept largely destitute, unemployed, embittered and Nazi-minded—the raw material of Western Germany's intended army of conquest.

The four and a half millions are now settled in their new homes. They all have land or jobs. They

ALL GET JOBS, LAND AND HOMES

will never go to war to win back the Polish territories.

Take a look at the new frontier in the East.

The River Neisse flows down the edge of Saxony to the Czechoslovak border. With the River Oder it is the new border.

Within a mile or two of Czechoslovakia, standing on the Veisse's German bank, is Hirschfelde power station and synthetic oil plant.

Hirschfelde burns great quantities of brown coal, which it now gets from Poland.

In return, it sends electricity back into Poland. It also sends some current south into Czechoslovakia.

At Hirschfelde there are quite a number of Germans resettled from across the river.

Shouting above the roar of the furnaces, it was possible to find out what Joseph Schneider thought about it.

He had formerly worked in the

chemical industry in what is now Poland. Now he is a stoker at Hirschfelde.

"Yes, it was very hard for me and my family, having to leave," he said, "but we have found a new home here."

Were things better for him now than before the war? Yes, they were.

Did he agree that the change in frontiers had been necessary? He did.

By the glare of the fires one could read the notice-board:

"We former soldiers in the war can remember it still with all its horrors. That is why for us there can only be one slogan: to fight for peace."

"Every German can use the referendum to make his own decision about war and peace. So we say Yes to the referendum."

It was signed: Willi Schubert, Erich Lange, Paul Heinze, and 22

other names. Some of the men had fought in two wars.

I talked to them. You will find few men with a more passionate hatred of war; and it is easy to understand.

To these people the idea of a war to recapture the fields across the Neisse appears utterly monstrous.

They know that George Dertinger, Foreign Minister of the German Democratic Republic, has declared that the Oder-Neisse line is now final and that any attempt to change it would mean war.

They know that the Democratic Republic now has friendlier relations with Poland than at any time in German history.

Then they hear the so-called Minister for all-German Affairs of the West German Government, repeatedly calling on the Western Powers to help the West German

(Continued on Page 6)

labor shorts

BUSINESS WEEK WORRIES

The magazine, 'Business Week,' frankly worried by the rising wave of strikes, especially of "wildcats," headlines its story in the July 7 issue "Is a New Strike Wave On?" The magazine acknowledges "unrest" in the steel mills, and admits "a lot of rank-and-file talk of bringing pressure" on the industry to open the wage clause "voluntarily" before the contract expiration date of January 1.

MORE LAYOFFS

The layoff rate increased in May to 13 workers per thousand employed compared to 10 per thousand the month before, and eight in April the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

BAKERS WIN

The strike of 2,000 bakery workers in the Pittsburgh area ended after five days with a raise of 15 percent, approximately 22 cents an hour, and a guaranteed eight-hour day, 40-hour week schedule.

MINE, MILL MEETS

The national wage policy committee of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and its Anacosta, Kennecott, American Smelting and Refining and Phelps-Dodge councils, will meet in Denver July 11 to frame 1951 wage demands. The union's general executive board opened its meeting Sunday.

The union issued the call for its Sept. 10 convention to meet at Nogales, Ariz.

RAIDERS TRIMMED AGAIN

Raiders of the United Steelworkers of America suffered their ninth defeat in a row at the hands of Mine, Mill when the latter union won at the Apex Smelting Co., Chicago, 104 to 48.

GALLSTONES

"Gallstones Fell Two CIO Leaders" is the head over a story in the CIO News. They are Walter Reuther and Allan S. Haywood.

FEAR LUKAS BILL

CIO-AFL leaders are fearful of the Lukas Bill, which aims to strip the Wage Stabilization Board of authority to take up labor disputes. It was this dispute function given the recently reconstituted 18-man board that was hailed by labor leaders as a "victory" and a way of escaping T-H.

BETHLEHEM WILDCAT

Bethlehem workers at Sparrows Point, Baltimore, of whom about 1,000 walked out Tuesday over grievances, some of which dragged for several years, returned to work Thursday. The walkout was unauthorized.

STEEL STRIKE HOLDS

More than 2,000 workers of the Universal-Cyclops Steel Corp. at Bridgeville, Pa., out since June 14, voted to stay out until three suspended furnacemen are reinstated. They did so despite the recommendation of staff representative Walter Backowski of the United Steelworkers that they accept the compromise limiting the suspension to five days. Resentment over the speedup is at the bottom of the dispute.

TOBIN MENTALITY

Writing in the current issue of the 'Teamster,' president Daniel J. Tobin (\$35,000 a year plus expenses) reports that when asked in a quiz program whether he thought inflation was the big trouble, he replied he "did not think inflation" but the "monster of Communism" was the trouble. His striking members all over the country don't seem to think so.

To Send US Air Unit To Gen. Eisenhower

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Secretary for Air Thomas K. Finletter disclosed today that the first U. S. Air Force unit to join Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Atlantic War pact army will leave soon.

Negro Jailed Because White Woman Saw Him

Gets 2 Years at Hard Labor; She Admits He Was 75 Feet Away

YANCEYVILLE, N. C., July 8. —A Negro farmer was sentenced to two years at hard labor on a road gang on the charge of "assault on a female," although the alleged victim, a young white woman, admitted in court that he never was within 75 feet of her. Sentence to hard labor for the crime of being seen by Willie Jean Boswell, of Yanceyville was farmer Mack Ingram. On June 18, Ingram, who lives on a farm near that of Miss Boswell and her parents, walked across a wooded section to borrow a trailer on a nearby tobacco field.

The white woman saw Ingram and ran home to tell her parents. A warrant was promptly sworn out

against the Negro farmer.

In Record's Court, Judge R. O. Ingram ignored the woman's admission that Ingram neither spoke to her or came close to her.

Bond was set at \$1,500, pending Ingram's appeal.

Negro residents of this and adjoining communities were reported ready to assist in obtaining legal aid for Ingram.

Stone Defends Field's Silence On Bail Lenders

Frederick V. Field has a "moral obligation not to disclose the names of the many good people who supplied the bail funds of the Civil Rights Congress," I. F. Stone, columnist of the Daily Compass, wrote yesterday.

The government "wants the names for no good purpose," Stone said. "It wants the names as part of its campaign to terrorize the Left, to make it more and more difficult for accused Leftists to enjoy the rights granted other accused persons. It wants to do by terroristic means what it is ashamed to do by legalistic means."

"No doubt the FBI could learn a lot about a great many things if they could question everyone who contributed to the CRC bail fund. They could also learn a lot if they could enter every home in New York City without a search warrant. They might also learn a lot if they could hang the other convicted Communists up in a steam room by their thumbs for 48 hours. The Law, however, is not solely concerned with helping the police. It is also concerned with protecting people against the police. At least that's how they used to teach law before the Truman era."

"It would be morally wrong," Stone said, to expose the contributors to the fund to "public smearing" by the "reactionary press and the bigots in Congress."

The contributors to the fund, Stone said, "have much of which to be proud. These are among the handful who still have the courage to put up their money to help the underdog and the persecuted."

As for the missing Communists, Stone said:

"I don't know what happened to the four missing Communists but when you outlaw a party you must expect it to act as an outlaw. The Communists are justified in treating this government as they would any repression government which denied their fundamental rights," (Continued on Page 6)

German Protestants Told of Need to Fight for Peace and Unity

BERLIN, July 8.—Deputy Premier Otto Nuschke, of the German Democratic Republic, in a statement welcoming some 300,000 Protestant laymen and clergymen to Berlin, told them of the need to fight for "peace and unity."

The Protestants' Evangelical Church congress will be held in both East and West Berlin July 11-15. It will be Germany's third post-war Protestant congress.

The congress is a religious meeting organized by laymen, to discuss such topics as "The Message of the Bible," hold religious seminars and prayer meetings.

Nuschke, who also is the Republic's Religious Affairs Minister, said this year's congress slogan—"We are brothers after all"—was an expression of the church's symbolic rejection of the division of Germany into eastern and western parts.

"The Evangelical church, as all other Christian communities, must not shun the questions of the time," Nuschke said. "That ap-



CARL, MICHELE, and HELEN WINTER

Carl Winter's Wife Brings Message to Michigan Workers

DETROIT, July 8.—Helen Allison Winter told a deeply-moved audience of hundreds at the Michigan Worker's annual July 4 picnic that her husband, Carl, has every confidence that the American people can stop the advance of fascism.

She described the hour she had spent speaking with Carl, one of the seven imprisoned Communist leaders, over a telephone at the West Street Jail in New York, with several thicknesses of plate glass separating them.

"Carl said to tell you not to feel sorry for him," she said. "His great-

est regret is only that he cannot be with us in these important days when the fight to stop fascism and war is most crucial."

Mrs. Winter declared that she, for one, would do her best to work even harder to make up for Carl's absence. She urged everyone to do likewise, pointing to the success already won by the peace movement throughout the world—including the great Chicago Peace Congress—in bringing the cruel, thankless Korean war to a close.

"Carl said not to forget," she added, "that, when the Supreme (Continued on Page 6)

French Gov't Seizes Basques' Building

EXILES OUSTED FROM HEADQUARTERS ON FRANCO'S DEMAND

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PARIS, July 8.—One of those footnotes to history which speak volumes has just occurred here. The "International League of the Friends of the Spanish Basques" has just been expelled from its building at 11 Avenue Marceau, with not a peep from French public opinion.

The building had been bought in 1939 and rented to the Basques. Under the Vichy regime, in 1940, Franco's government—with Nazi support—illegally occupied the

structure. In 1943, this seizure was "legalized."

After the Liberation, the society, which originally purchased the building, got it back, but only provisionally, with the legal question suspended. One month ago, the present Franco government insisted that the building still belonged to it—in view of the "legal" action of 1943.

Threatening to close French cultural institutions in Madrid unless the Basques were ousted, Franco has now gained his point. The French police last week ousted the Basque occupants.

Thus, the recognition of the Spanish fascist regime has led to a situation where the present French government is compelled to recognize as "legal" something done in 1943.

It should be noted that among the French members of this "International League" are outstanding figures such as Francois Mauriac, Monsignor Mathieu, a leading bishop—as well as the former premier, Georges Bidault; the Socialist spokesman, Robert Verdier; and the Catholic Republican secretary, Maurice Schuman.

The latter are all key figures in the "Third Force" cabinet. They

Thailand Writers Sign Peace Appeal

PEKING, July 8 (HSINHUA). —A signature campaign in support of a five-power peace pact started in Thailand at the beginning of June. In the first week 4,489 people signed, among them Kularb Saipradis, Thailand writer; Aran Phromchomphu, author of Thailand—A Semi-colony, and editors and reporters of many news-

Teheran Rally Demands Gov't Hold to Oil Plan

TEHERAN, July 8.—National Front demonstrators gathered today in Teheran's Majlis (Parliament) Square, to support Iran's oil nationalization plans. The demonstrators cheered as one speaker called for "death or victory" in Iran's oil dispute with Britain.

Newspaper editorials yesterday told Iran she no longer had a place in the western bloc of nations and urged her to "turn toward Moscow."

One speaker called upon Iran to withdraw from the International Court at The Hague in protest against its injunction restraining Iran from taking action which would upset the status quo in the oil fields pending a negotiated settlement.

The speaker also called for creation of a "national defense committee of volunteers to fight aggression."

The demonstration was held while the Majlis was in session. Several deputies inside the parliament building attacked The Hague court as "the instrument of the major powers."

Morrison Is Scared of Peace

FELIXSTOWE, Eng., July 8.—Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison, frightened by the possibility of peace, insisted Britain must continue to rearm.

The end of fighting in Korea, Morrison said, would remove "only a symptom of the blight which has struck at international relations."

Gov't Aide Says More Funds to Go for War

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Karl R. Bendtsen, Assistant Secretary of the Army, said today the Pentagon's request for \$6,500,000,000 to build new military facilities is but "one installment" of a huge program.

Appearing on a Texas Quality Network radio forum from Washington, he said the sum asked for the coming 24 months would not supply the armed forces "with what would be required in the event of all-out war."

The construction plans call for expansion of existing military bases and erection of new ones in this country and in many places throughout the world. The Air Force alone will open 77 extra bases, some of them reportedly in Europe, on the Mediterranean and in North Africa.

Bakery Strike In 2d Week

The strike of 4,000 members of four locals of the AFL Teamsters against 16 baking companies went into its second week yesterday as employers still refused to meet the demands of the workers.

A meeting scheduled for Saturday between the leaders of the four locals was called off when it was learned that the employers had no offer to make.

The men are striking for a 40-four week, a \$75 weekly guarantee, 10 percent commission on sales compared with the present \$65, eight percent commission.

Eight thousand bakers, who also struck last week, have already settled for a 5-day, 40-hour week. But they are refusing to cross the teamster picket lines.

There was no indication that Mayor Impellitteri would intervene at this time and Edward C. Maguire, the Mayor's labor advisor was reported pessimistic about an early settlement.

Despite strike-breaking efforts by the employers, aided by the police, the strike was effective, as shown by the growing shortage of bread.

FIELD RELEASE DUE TODAY; IN JAIL OVER WEEKEND

Frederick V. Field, secretary of the bail fund of the Civil Rights Congress of New York, was kept in the Federal House of Detention over the weekend, but arrangements were being made to post the required \$10,000 bail this Monday morning.

Bail for Field was set by Federal Appeals Court Judge Thomas W. Swan at 5 p.m. Friday, a time when banks were already closed for the weekend. Acceptance of CRC bail funds was barred by U.S. prosecutor Irving Saypol.

Field was remanded to jail for 90 days by Judge Sylvester Ryan Friday morning for refusing to reveal the names and addresses of thousands of men and women who

loaned money to the bail fund to be posted in civil rights cases.

Judge Swan heard Field's appeal for bail in a special court session held in his offices at Yale Law School. He said Field would be released temporarily until he had an opportunity to study the record of Judge Ryan's investigation into the bail fund.

Victor Rabinowitz, Field's lawyer, and Mary Kaufman, attorney for the CRC bail fund, proceeded to New Haven, where they asked Judge Swan to admit Field to bail pending appeal. Saypol appeared before Judge Swan to oppose the application.

(Continued on Page 6)

Press Roundup

THE TIMES runs this headline over its frontpage story on a Korea peace: "Observers Express Concern Over Rising Optimism." And, because the Times fears that the American people are beginning to smell a Wall Street rat, suspecting the reluctance to end the war, the paper has to explain weakly: "Now the fact that there is this wariness as the truce talks begin does not mean for a moment that there is any less sincere desire for peace..." But it's that "optimism" that grips the Times and Washington. They're scared that the people so overwhelmingly want peace that there'll be no way to worm out of it.

The HERALD TRIBUNE also runs a "peace-it's frightful" headline: "Peace Talks Carry Danger of Exploding Third World War." See how silly you were? You thought it was the Korean war which carried the danger. Ogden R. Reid, Tribune heir, who is allowed to play with a darling little column all his own, echoes the prevailing fears and announces that the peace campaign is "subversive."

The JOURNAL-AMERICAN's George E. Sokolsky, one-time undercover hireling of the NAM tells his readers: "The banners of truth are indeed flying high if a young American writer could produce this novel, I hope you will read the Troubled Air by Irwin Shaw." The Hearst columnist wasn't fooled by Shaw's self-advertisement as a "liberal." He knows a fellow-spirit when he reads one. . . . Karl H. von Wiegand says: "It was President Truman's sudden intervention that touched off the Korean war 13 months ago."

THE MIRROR's Drew Pearson quotes Sen. Humphrey (D-Minn.), who wants civil rights bills passed (not enforced, you understand, just passed) because of the "effectiveness of the Communist propaganda blared out into those areas of the world inhabited by dark races." Does anyone remember Mr. Humphrey, or his Democratic President lifting a finger in behalf of Willie McGee?

THE COMPASS' Johannes Steel predicts the end of the Rhee regime in Korea and says that the "North Korean government will be strengthened by the armistice, which will constitute a resounding defeat for Chiang Kai-shek. Chiang's last hope for survival was that the Korean war would broaden out into a world conflict." Hugh Deane indicates why reaction's days are numbered in Iran: "In Iranian Azerbaijan, the daughter of a peasant is fortunate if she can become the servant of a kindly mistress. Over the Baku radio, the women of the South can hear the voice of Chimnez-Askanova, daughter of a domestic servant who became a doctor, Azerbaijan minister of health, and assistant chairman of the Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R."

—R.F.

Daily Worker

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World of Labor

by George Morris

Things Building Up to A Blow-off in Labor

THE LONG-APPARENT political ineffectiveness of labor's "recognized" leadership has now reached a new low in the struggle over the so-called controls. William Green and Philip Murray rightly estimated the war mobilization and stabilization laws when they were first enacted more than a year ago as effective controls over wages but very ineffective controls over price and rent controls.

That estimate was so true, that by the half-way point in the Korea war even the Greens and Murrys who have tied themselves hand and foot to the war machinery, were forced to walk out on it on the very ground that while wages are held rigidly to a freeze level, prices are allowed to skyrocket without restraint. They eventually came back into the war machinery, thoroughly whipped, but with a face-saving promise that the new "stabilization" set-up would be an improvement.

But from the looks of things Messrs. Green and Murray "ain't seen nothin' yet." While the Senate passed a new bill expressly forbidding price roll-backs on meat and other of the major food items, and the House is cooking up the same with administration pleas being ignored, the Wage Stabilization Board is quietly setting up a machinery to make the wage freeze tighter.



Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Peaceful Coexistence The Dominating Issue

THE POSSIBILITIES FOR peaceful co-existence of capitalism and socialism again dominate the international situation. This is true, even if appearances deny it. And nothing more clearly demonstrates this truth than the fact that negotiations for a truce in the Korean war are going on.

These negotiations puncture the main argument of the war camp. This is the argument that if the Soviet Union and its allies get stronger in relation to the so-called "free world," that is, the imperialist powers headed by the Wall Street-dominated Truman government, the Soviet Union and its allies will launch aggressions.

This is the argument with which the war camp and its politicians try to justify their arms buildup, preparation of war bases and military installations, atomic bomb diplomacy, and suppression of the people's liberties at home. It is the underlying idea of the Supreme Court's majority ruling in the case of the Communist leaders, of the Justice Department's current efforts to drive the Communists underground. It is the idea that war is inevitable, that the two social systems cannot exist together in the same world.

Yet, if this were indeed the reality, Mr. Jacob Malik's proposal for negotiating a truce in Korea, and the favorable response of the commanders of the Korean People's Army and

An enforcement committee consisting of three of Truman's appointed public members of the WSB is being set up to see to it that employers who grant above-ceiling wage raises without approval are penalized. One of the effective clubs being prepared to make that possible is the government's tax machinery with a possible plan to disallow an employer's payroll for tax purposes if any part of it is not in "order." One question contemplated on tax blanks, according to some reports, is whether the employer granted raises and whether they were approved by the WSB.

Another club is the materials priority and allocations machinery through which an employer not in "good standing" with the WSB could be penalized by denial of metals or other materials.

These measures are not really aimed against the employers. They are designed, in favor of the employers, to prevent a crack in their ranks on the pay freeze. Currently more than 7,000 cases of above-ceiling raises negotiated with employers are still pending before the WSB, affecting millions of workers.

The expected lift of the freeze ceiling to the rumored 13 percent above the January, 1950, level, is still disputed among the WSB's 18 members. The cost

of living, meanwhile, climbs merrily upward leaving the still uncollected raises farther behind. Unions are forced to consider new wage demands as those gained months ago are still unapproved.

It should be quite apparent that a very explosive situation is developing and it is likely to blow up with full force about the time many of our top leaders return from vacations and journeys abroad. The situation now is far worse for labor than it was when the walkout was staged.

The saddest part of the whole picture is that the labor leaders return from vacations and journeys abroad. The situation now is far worse for labor than it was when the walkout was staged.

The promised "grass-roots" movement for real price control turned out to be little more than some (not very many) letters to Congressmen. So far there hasn't been a single parade or factory-gate demonstration or an honest-to-goodness labor-community movement down in the ranks to worry a single senator or congressman. As mass delegation of several thousand rank and file unionists to Washington? A general one-day work stoppage? God forbid! That would be so Communist-like!

The labor leaders left the essentials of "political action" to their paid lobbyists in Washington. The active corps of right-wingers is not even up to its usual standard. An exceptionally large number among them are on vacations now or in service for the Marshall Plan-Atlantic Pact machinery scattered as widely as the military wants them. Even at this moment, with time for the "stop-gap" controls measures fast running out, there is still no fresh vigor in labor's campaign for real price controls.

aimed at compelling the U. S. to fight under the most disadvantageous circumstances?

On the contrary, however, the Soviet Union and its allies have taken the opposite course. And the hardened propagandists, such as Hanson Baldwin of the New York Times, are at wit's end to discover some motive for this action by the Soviet Union and its allies other than their will for peace and their policies of peace.

Yet, even Baldwin is compelled to note that the proposal for a truce came, not from weakness, but from an increase of strength. And he presents facts which are already generally known, and which show that in armaments, experience and fighting power, the Korean People's Army and the Chinese Volunteers are a great deal stronger today than when the war began. Indeed, they have the power, if not to impose a clear-cut disastrous defeat on the forces sent against them, at least to make such expeditions so costly that no government responsible for them could long survive popular opposition.

The readiness of Pyongyang and Peking to discuss a truce and a permanent settlement in Korea under these conditions, therefore, is fairly powerful proof of their readiness and willingness to consolidate relations of peaceful co-existence. If the same could be said for the Truman government, we could be sure of having peace in our time.

Negro Press Roundup

THE AMSTERDAM NEWS runs a letter from a 19-year-old high school graduate which says: "The best graduation present that the young people coming out of high schools and colleges could possibly get this year is news that the 'action' in Korea may soon come to an end. . . ."

"I don't want anyone to think I am a coward, or unwilling to fight for the preservation of the free world, but at least now I'll be able to make some plans for the future as to what I would like to do as a private citizen, rather than as a private. . . ."

THE AFRO - AMERICAN runs a letter from a reader rapping it for its last week's editorial which, while expressing fears on the Supreme Court decision upholding the Smith Act, declared the Afro had to "bow to the judgment of the court." "And just how," asks the reader, "can you or any other colored person bow to this decision when you realize that the suppression of free speech and assembly has always and will hit the underdog hardest?" "Did you forefathers and their white sympathizers bow to . . . the Dred Scot decision? Do you bow to the persecution of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and William Patterson in the name of subversion. . . .?"

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER columnist, Marjorie McKenzie, considers the ruling of the three judge federal court in South Carolina in favor of school segregation, ". . . a serious legal setback in the fight for civil rights."

Miss McKenzie therefore reaches the conclusion that the legal assault on segregation is unwise because the local courts are likely to uphold segregation in the absence of a clear ruling by the Supreme Court. Mrs. McKenzie doesn't present a clear cut alternative but she makes broad hints.

"Lawyers engaged in civil rights test cases have to be more than good technicians, they must be social engineers as well. The judicial system is part of a political structure, and is accordingly not unresponsive to political forces. When we use the courts as instruments of social progress we must weigh the extra-legal considerations and we must make estimates based on all the knowledge available to us."

THE NORFOLK JOURNAL AND GUIDE gets a letter from a reader praising its editorials "for your courage, determination and effort in bringing to the attention of the facts as they are with reference to discriminatory practices in the South. . . . I . . . am thoroughly convinced that this is the time to strike a hard blow and continue to do so in order that we may make it possible for others of our race to obtain advantages denied us all these years."

THE AGE agrees with the opinion of Federal Judge J. Waties Waring in the South Carolina school segregation cases that "segregation must go and go now. . . ."

The Age also notes, "students from foreign countries will be taught the 'American Democratic Way of Life' at a hotel at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. They won't learn much about democracy there. Any Negro who turns up there will be told to go to the kitchen."

COMING in the weekend Worker
Life in a Soviet Factory

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'The Kremlin' Bogey

Many Americans must have felt very good when they read that President Truman feels that there need not be any war between us and the Russian people.

After all, this is just what the Russian people's leaders say too all the time. It is no secret that the entire Soviet policy as enunciated by their leaders is that there are no conflicts between the American and Soviet peoples which require bloodshed. On the contrary, the Soviet leaders emphasize that different social systems can live in peace side by side.

But President Truman's statement of peaceful intentions toward the Soviet peoples looks different when we begin to examine it and the statements of other government leaders.

Last week, Truman's Secretary of State Acheson sounded off with a hymn of hate against the Russian people as a people and a nation. It seems "that for the past 500 years," in Acheson's words, these Russians have been "encroaching" on other people. It's just in their blood. The "Russian blood" is just naturally ornery and seeks to grab other people's territories; but the good old "white man's Anglo-Saxon" blood, it would seem is virtuous, kind, and merely wishes to live and let live.

Does this explain why the Soviet Union and the USA were allies against Hitler and Tojo with the USSR losing 15,000,000 people, ten times more than all the allies put together.

Now, a week later, comes Truman himself signing a statement expressing the deepest love and sympathy for the Russian people, saying that there can be peace between the American and Russian people. There's only one fly in the ointment, it seems.

This is that the Russian people have chosen a Socialist form of society and a Socialist government. It is the Socialist "Kremlin" which keeps the Russian people from having peace.

Between Acheson's open racism, viewing the Russian nation as biologically and historically a menace for 500 years, and Truman's absurdities which fly in the face of known facts, there is little to choose. Neither expresses in the slightest a sincere desire to have peace.

Why Not a Peace Pact?

If it is true that Truman yearns for peace, but can't get it on account of "the Kremlin," then why does Washington not call the Kremlin's bluff and accept its repeated offer for mutual disarmament to be guaranteed by United Nations inspection?

If it is true that Washington wants peace and can't get it on account of "the Kremlin," why doesn't Washington win the admiration and support of all mankind—including the Russian people it wants to save—by accepting the Kremlin's proposal for a Big Five Peace Pact?

Why doesn't Washington pledge never to use war as a means of settling disputes as is proposed by the Kremlin in such a Big Five peace pact?

There is not a single Soviet base near American borders of American waters.

But there are more than 500 such armed installations run by the Pentagon all over the world, with the biggest ones as close to the Soviet borders and cities as the Pentagon can get!

It was not Washington but the naughty Kremlin which finally succeeded in getting a Korea truce started; it was Washington which blocked such truce last June, last August, and every time it was mentioned after that.

Free Communication — Why Not?

Truman says that "free communication" between our country and the Soviet Union would aid peace. How right he is!

Is that why American citizens who visit the Soviet Union are summoned by the State Department when they return, to have their passports taken away?

Is that why American trade unionists who want to see "behind the Iron Curtain" for themselves, are fired when they get home?

Is that why Washington commanded American scientists—astronomers are the latest victims—not to visit Moscow for scientific congresses?

Is that why the State Department refuses admission not only to Soviet citizens and artists, but to any European or Asian whatsoever who has dared to sign a peace petition?

Truman's offer of friendship would bring happiness to our country if it were backed by peaceful actions—such as honest give-and-take negotiations for halting the terrible arms race, for reviving American-Soviet trade, and for banning the A-bomb.

As for "free communications" wouldn't it be a good idea if we were to send large delegations of American people to go to the Soviet Union to see the complete absence of any warlike atmosphere in the USSR as has been reported by everyone who goes there?

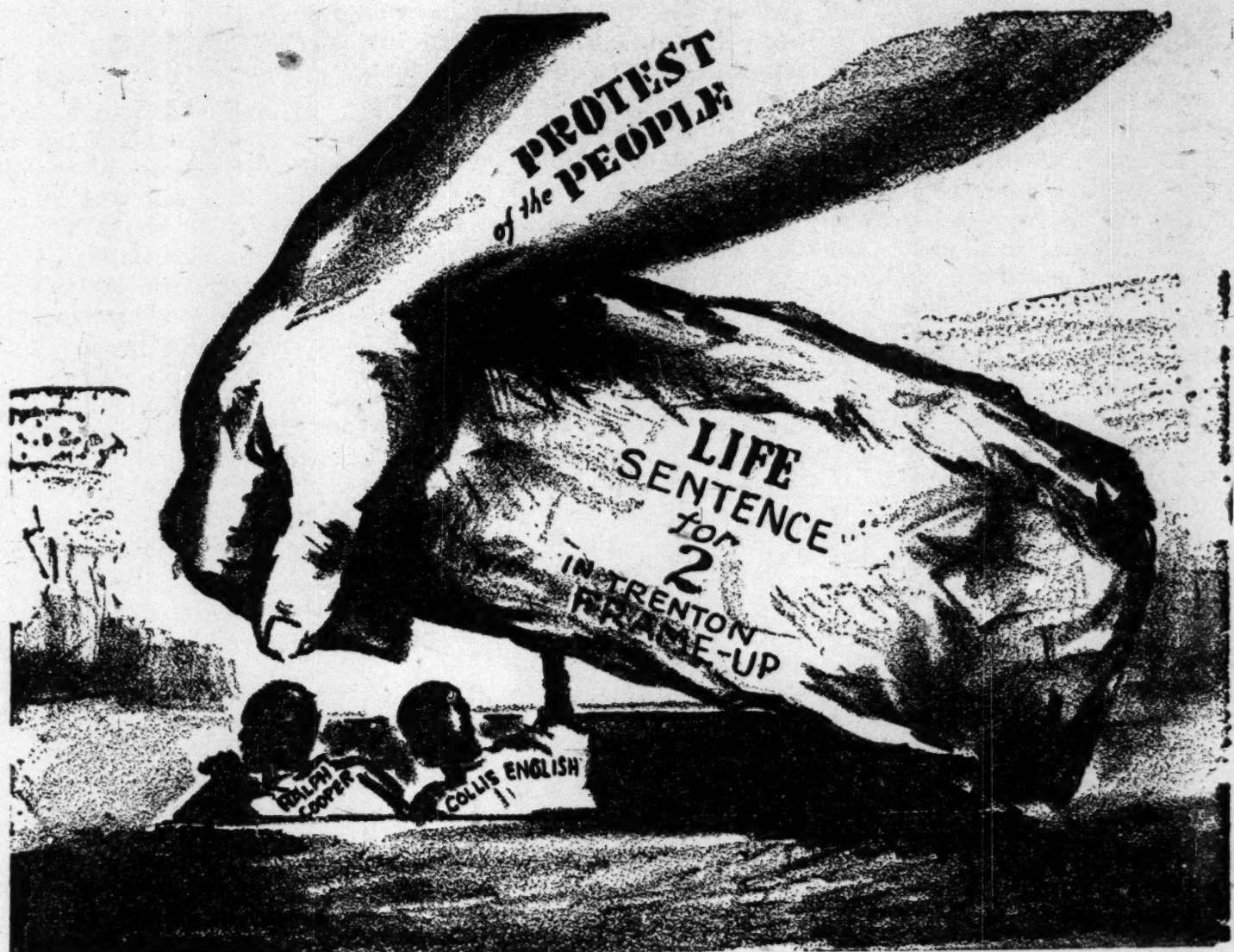
Two Different Theories

President Truman's theory that the Russian people will not have peace while they have Socialism "under the Kremlin" is really a declaration of permanent war against the Russian nation and its sister Socialist nations. Truman blames "the Kremlin" for war; but was it the Socialist leaders of the USSR who started World War II? Was it they who attacked Hitler or vice versa?

The theory of "the Kremlin" is that there can and must be peace between Moscow and Washington regardless of what kind of governments or social systems exist in the different countries.

This is a theory of peaceful co-existence of different kinds of social systems; Truman's is a theory of war between different social systems.

The fight for peace is winning in Korea, though it is still in danger of Washington's obvious reluctance to call the war off. The fight for peace can be won if the people insist that Washington carry out in deeds its words of peace.



The City of Peace

By JOSEPH CLARK

Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent

MOSCOW.

In letters from the U. S., people ask, just what do you see when you walk around the streets of Moscow? Without trying to describe this entire city, here are just a few impressions.

This is a city of squares and boulevards. Walk just a little way up any important street and you come to a big square, anywhere in the city. Five minutes up from the foot of the Main stem, Gorky St., you reach the Square of the Soviets. There's a park there, fountain in the center, trees planted and flowers growing in rich profusion. At the far end of the square is the good-looking, square building with wide windows which houses the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute.

Five minutes further along, and you're at Pushkin Square, with a bigger park. The fountain in the evening is lighted red, blue, green, yellow, one color changing into the other. Day or evening you'll see people relaxing on the benches around the handsome statue of the poet Pushkin. Cutting across Gorky St. is a typical wide Moscow boulevard which you'll find in every community from the center of the city to the outskirts. There's a tree-lined promenade in the center, a path for strolling, benches and sand piles at intervals for kids to play in. Flowers are planted all along the walks, and women are always putting around keeping the grass and the flowers fresh and neat. You'll also find that the ordinary streets are tree-lined, most of them planted since the end of the war.

THEATRES

In five or 10 minutes more, you're at Mayakovsky Square. This one doesn't have a park, but a number of theatres all around the square. There's Tchaikovsky Hall, a tall, beautiful building of red and white stone, with a high-columned entrance; also the Central Puppet Theatre, the Theatre of Satire, a movie house.

Most Moscow buildings are brick, but covered with a painted plaster facade, usually yellow, or grey, sometimes green or blue. A variation of this is the brick building with ceramic stone blocks covering the bricks. Apartment houses are four, six, eight stories, with high arches leading into a courtyard. Most of the buildings put up since the revolution have balconies or verandas. The lower part of the building usu-

ally has stores which stay open for the convenience of workers till 11:45 at night. There's the "bulochnaya," selling bread, cakes and cookies, the "bakalaya," selling groceries, the stores selling canned goods and preserves, the big gastronoms selling everything from fresh meat, vegetables and fruit to dairy products, wines, cognac and vodka.

Population growth has been so great, and effective demand for consumer goods so large, that all the big stores have smaller kiosks or stands as well as vendors out with carts and baskets selling food products, also dry goods. Everywhere you find the kiosk selling newspapers, magazines and books, and also in every community are the regular bookstores, just as crowded as the gastronoms. All over are the little ice cream stands and also the small, white soda-pop carts. Every once in a while you'll see a big yellow and blue painted tank from which a vendor is selling "kvass," a popular sweet fruit drink.

Saloons as we know them don't exist. But there are numerous small stores where you can buy a drink of wine, cognac, vodka, or a bottle of the same. Usually about a half dozen people are inside taking a leisurely drink. In addition there are small kiosks selling beer in huge steins, wine and vodka, as well as snacks to eat.

Everywhere along the Moscow River, which winds through the city, and in many other places, you'll see skyscrapers nearing completion and the steel structures of new ones going up 16, 24, 32 stories. The dominating sight in the city is new construction, the ever-present scaffolding, cranes and other evidence that Moscow is stressing the building of new dwelling space for its people. Look at the top of buildings and you see not only aerials but the television antenna which increase daily. Outdoor cafes are becoming more numerous all over.

Letters from Readers

Browder and Linguistics

Editor, Daily Worker:

Your readers may be interested to know that in the June 22nd issue of the paper, For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy, published in Bucharest, an article on the "International Significance of J. V. Stalin's Work on Questions of Linguistics," declares:

"It is also characteristic that, together with reaction, Browder, the renegade and mouthpiece of the U. S. imperialists, also entered the field and published a slanderous booklet against J. V. Stalin's work on linguistics. Thus, there stretches a single chain from the openly imperialist press to the utterly rotten 'Socialist' press, such as 'Populaire' to the loathsome press of the Tito-Rankovic gang and the renegade, Browder, a chain which links, in one, both open and disguised enemies of Leninism, the enemies of peace and security of the peoples."

It may be remembered that John Gates wrote earlier that Browder, in the aforementioned pamphlet, had claimed that Stalin's work was not really about linguistics at all, but about the "central problem of Soviet public life," namely, "authoritarianism." Browder, Gates noted, was saying in his pamphlet "that Trotskyism has taken over a good part" of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; that the Korean war was instigated, not by American imperialism but by the so-called war party in the Soviet Union, and that the world Communist movement does not stand for peace but for war.

J. W.

Peak USSR College Enrollment

MOSCOW, July 8 (Telepress).—An enrolment of over 350,000 new students in the Soviet Union's universities and technical colleges—a record figure—is announced in preparation for the 1951-52 academic year. This will bring the total enrolment in institutions of higher learning to over 1,125,000.

The feature of this year's entrance classes is the substantial increase in young people who want to study hydrotechnics, geology, soil improvement, forestry and other subjects connected with the Soviet state's power and irrigation schemes.

Over three-quarters of the students are children of workers in industry and collective farmers. Over 90 percent receive stipends, and many have been freed from payment of all fees.

Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)
representatives of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, headed by Acting Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, watched the maneuvering planes.

Stalin, dressed in a cream colored summer marshal's uniform, gave the Air Force his salute.

The colorful display was led by a flagship bearing a giant portrait of Stalin. It zoomed over the field at an altitude of 250 feet. It was followed by 16 airplanes carrying banners of the constituent Soviet Republics. Two other airplanes unfurled huge streamers reading "Forward Toward Communism."

Then came a squadron flying in formations which spelled out "Glory to Stalin." They were visible miles beyond the airfield.

Stunting women pilots were next to appear.

Then a parade of military aircraft roared over the reviewing stands. The show concluded with a flight of 36 enormous, four-engined transports which unloaded hundreds of parachutists whose multi-colored chutes dotted the green airfield like wildflowers.

It was the first demonstration of Soviet air might of such proportions since 1949. Last year's show was canceled because of bad weather. This year's show, originally scheduled for July 1 was postponed and for a time appeared likely to be postponed again today as the weather threatened. But it was staged in spite of a light drizzle and mild winds.

(The Moscow radio said Lt. Gen. Vassili Stalin, son of the Soviet Premier, held the command place for the demonstration of fighters, bombers, gliders, flying boats and the mass parachute jumps of men and women.

(The Moscow commentator, de-

scribing the "breath-taking" scenes over the airfield, interrupted his report at least twice to assure that "not a single Soviet bomber has ever, or will ever, drop bombs on peaceful towns, homes and civilians."

(The commentator said the sky was dull, making precision flying difficult. Still, he said, a jet fighter group flew literally "wing to wing."

("Nine jet planes now appear," he said. "They fly vertically upwards in formation. They melt into the sky and appear again in different formation. In groups of three. All this is done at super-sonic speed."

(The broadcaster then referred to two planes which American and British aviation sources said probably were new types.

(The commentator also described new type helicopters which he called "mil-helicopters." He also described a plane resembling "a giant sea gull, capable of landing on the ground or on water.")

Winter

(Continued from Page 3)

Court reconvenes in October there is still a chance to win a rehearing and freedom for the Communist leaders. This is possible in view of the very widespread fear that upholding the Smith Act means the end of the Bill of Rights.

Abner Berry, formerly of Michigan, an editor of the Daily Worker, pointed out that the ruling against the Communists is a blow to the whole struggle for Negro rights.

Nat Ganley showed how the whole American tradition of freedom and human rights, typified by the nation's July 4 celebration, adds up to the higher freedom-political, social and economic—sought by the Communists through united action against fascism.

William Allan, editor of the Michigan Worker, acted as chairman.

Stone

(Continued from Page 3)

rights they still enjoy in every other democratic country in the world except this one. I don't know why they fled and I don't know whether their decision was wise, but I see no grounds for moral indignation against the fugitives; they are victims of political persecution and the law of nations has long recognized that political refugees have a right to asylum in civilized countries. . . . If this kind of thing goes on, the country will some day be as hostile to the hunt for seditionists as the North once was to the hunt for fugitive slaves."

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Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

week courageously voted to continue him as an officer of that union. It is a threat to progressive labor, as the McCarran Act moves in beside its fascist counterparts—the Smith Act and Taft-Hartley. He was taken off a picket line to a hell hole of a prison. If it can happen to Potash, it can happen to any worker. Therefore protest should and must be instantaneous in the ranks of labor. Direct your protests to President Truman.

But there is always a heartening realization that though they do their damndest, the reactionary warmongers will lose in the end. Whatever prisons the Communist leaders enter, it will be with heads high and a smile on their lips—as the "cease-fire" order is flashed around the world. Eugene Dennis is in Atlanta, made famous by Eugene Debs; and Irving Potash is sent to the same place where over a hundred I.W.W.'s were 30 years ago. None of them completed their long sentences. A nation-wide struggle for amnesty for them as political prisoners, won their freedom. It can be done now, too. More on this later. Now let us demand immediately that these men, as political prisoners, be treated as such. There are modern prisons in the North and East. Let them be placed there, as are thieving Congressmen, or a Tokyo Rose and Axis Sally. Anything less is vicious reprisal.

Korea

(Continued from Page 1)

Kinney said in reporting the numerous disagreements that arose at the conference table.

The five Ridgway negotiators sat on one side of the table and the five Korean representatives on the other. The general atmosphere Kinney described as one of "military courtesy—which is another way of not being exactly hostile."

The Koreans offered vodka, beer, candy and water, but Kinney said his team turned them down.

He said there were no stenographers and no record of the talks. Some "papers" were exchanged between the teams, he said, but their nature was not disclosed.

The helicopters with Ridgway's aides crossed the Imjin river below Kaesong at 9 a.m. in keeping with Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway's agreement in the long exchange of radio messages with the Koreans.

At Kaesong they circled the war-battered truce town twice, then went down at the specified landing spot. The Koreans had radioed that it would be marked with a "W," and it was.

Two Korean lieutenants met the UN negotiators, took them to jeeps, and escorted them to the residence where the meeting took place.

Ridgway's communique said the meeting "was harmonious throughout."

At 11:30 a.m. the negotiators adjourned for lunch, resuming their talks at 2:30 p.m.

The negotiators were named in the communique as a Colonel Chang, Korean People's Army; Lt. Col. Chai, of the Chinese volunteers, and Lt. Col. Kim, Korean People's Army. Chang was the ranking officer.

The Korean team reached Kaesong Saturday afternoon from Pyongyang. They traveled in five trucks. Their supplies included some soft wine-like drink of considerable potency.

In addition to Kinney, the Ridgway representatives were Col. James C. Murray of the U. S. Marine Corps and Lt. Col. Soo Young Lee, South Korean Army, plus two interpreters.

Lt. Harold W. Moore, Cincinnati, pilot of one of the allied helicopters, said the Koreans offered the crewmen beer, saki, chocolate cookies and candy.

The beer "was not bad," he said. The airmen brought back several bottles for souvenirs.

Germany

(Continued from Page 2)

regain these territories.

And they know that the eight million displaced persons in Western Germany are being kept with their stomachs empty of food and their heads full of propaganda precisely with such a crusade in mind.

Thus, to these workers at Hirschfelde the referendum against remilitarization, and the peace campaign, appear as most urgent necessities.

"Germans round one table," says a big slogan over the gate of the power station.

"Our brothers in the west are against remilitarization and for peace, unity, work and bread," says another slogan.

Hirschfelde, like every other plant in the Democratic Republic, has been thoroughly denazified.

Twelve department heads who were active Nazis were ousted. The manager was sent to work in Poland. The directors fled to the West.

The new managers are people with good records. The plant itself is owned by the state.

And the cleansing goes deep.

I saw the library. "We had to throw everything out and start again," they told me.

Now they have 2,000 new books including Dickens, Scott, Balzac, Gorki.

Of the 1,500 workers, 600 are members of the Socialist Unity Party.

They have the friendliest contacts with the Polish people across the river. They plan a Polish-German football match soon.

For conditions of work, denazification, international spirit and attachment to peace. Western Germany has nothing like Hirschfelde. The Democratic Republic, however, has hundreds of factories just as good.

Field

(Continued from Page 3)

Judge Ryan continued questioning representatives of the bail fund in New York immediately after he ordered Field to jail.

Dr. Alpheus W. Hunton, bail fund trustee, and Muriel Patterson, bookkeeper for the fund, denied knowing the names of the persons who have contributed to the bail fund.

Judge Ryan said he was trying to get the names and addresses of lenders to the fund so federal officers could ask them if they know the whereabouts of Gus Hall, Gilbert Green, Henry Winston and Robert C. Thompson, Communist leaders who failed to appear in court last Monday.

Judge Ryan had ordered the CRC bail fund to forfeit \$80,000 in bonds posted for the four men. He said he would continue his quiz Monday morning.

Judge Ryan announced that he had completed questioning of Abner Green, another of the bail fund trustees.

Also scheduled to be questioned next week are officials of the Amalgamated Bank which has the bail fund's account.

Negro GI

(Continued from Page 2)

gressive Party, highlighted the defense meeting which had drawn persons from Ontario, San Bernardino, Fontana, Perris, Glen Valley and Pomona.

Speaking as a Negro veteran of World War II, Alexander termed attempts to frame Walker "part of a vicious pattern of attacks against Negroes which gouged out the eyes of Negro vet Isaac Woodward and saw the legal lynchings of Willie McGee and the Martinsville Seven."

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War Profiteers' "Marxism"

ECONOMIC IDEAS, by Ferdinand Zweig. Prentice-Hall, Inc. 194 pp. \$3.65.

By Erik Bert

"Economic Ideas," by Prof. Ferdinand Zweig, of the University of Manchester, uses the "socialist" label, but closer examination of this book should allay any fears of the Marshall planners and war contract profiteers in Washington.

There are two kinds of "socialism" says Zweig, the "eastern" variety, and the "western." The "eastern" kind is Leninism, the "version of socialism for backward, agricultural semi-colonial, and colonial countries."

"Western socialism," on the contrary, means capitalism decorated with all kinds of "controls." Consequently, Zweig argues, in a world where the idea of socialism is a tremendous magnet to millions, we should try to figure out how this idea can be used, not to advance socialism, but to preserve capitalism. The way to accomplish that is to laud Marx, "planning," "target economy," insinuate the idea of defensive war, and scuttle Leninism.

The scuttling of Leninism requires two tactics. First, emphasis on its "eastern," origin; second, on its alleged warming theories. Here Zweig borrows from Hearst and Trotsky. Because the Soviet Union today stands at the head of the world peace camp, Zweig puts Hearstian-Trotskyite phrases about "world revolution" in Lenin's mouth. He also ascribes to Lenin every Trotskyite idea that Lenin and Stalin fought against.

This enterprise of Zweig's is carried out with laudatory references to Karl Marx' "Capital," combined with the usual sweeping

judgements about Marx' inadequacies and not a few downright falsehoods. For example: he says Marx espoused the "iron law of wages," when the truth is that, in the Critique of the Gotha Program, Marx denounced this Lassallean theory. Zweig says that Marx "put aside" prices "as a transitory and unimportant phenomenon of the permanent laws of value," when the truth is that Marx was the first to analyze fundamentally the movement of prices.

Zweig says Marx excluded the labor of transport workers from the "formation of value." This is false Marx referred specifically to the labor of transport workers in the process of production and held that they created value, including surplus value.

Marx, like Lenin, says Zweig, "believed in the same thesis: 'He who is not with us is against us.'" The historical truth is that Marx, again in the Critique of the Gotha Program, explicitly denounced the "one reactionary mass" theory which Zweig here cites as Marxist.

Zweig pontificates: "the agrarian question was the weakest point in the Marxist armor." Let Zweig tell us how any insight is possible into the agrarian question without Marx' specific agrarian analyses.

Zweig doesn't like Marx' theory that the different individual rates of profit, based on the surplus value produced within each sphere of industry, are combined into one average rate of profit for all industry. This, Zweig calls "casuistic," "Talmudic," "scholastic." Suppose Marx is wrong. What does really happens? Zweig

is silent. He solves the problem by fast and smooth talking and the reader might almost miss the fact that Zweig dumps the theory of value—the cornerstone of political economy.

P.S.—Zweig should know that the author he cites several times is Rudolph HILFERDING, not HELFERDING, and the book he wrote is called DAS FINANZ-KAPITAL, not FINANZ-KAPITALISMUS.

P.P.S.—The letter written to Franz Mehring (p. 13) in 1893, was not written by Marx. He died in 1883. It was written by Engels.

Admits Soviet Achievements

The Soviet State And Its Inception. By Harry Best. Philosophical Library. New York. \$6.

"Nothing is to be gained for America or for world peace," writes Harry Best in his book, The Soviet State and Its Inception, "by seeking to decry or detract from what has been accomplished in the Soviet Union."

It is not often these days that an American writer is willing to recognize—publicly—the accomplishments of the first socialist state. Harry Best in an anti-Communist writer, and his book is a rather muddled one in which contradictions and misconceptions abound.

But the author has the courage of his conviction, and one of them



is that it is both foolish and dishonesty to deny the achievements of the Soviet Union. Among them he cites:

"It lent encouragement to backward peoples, and helped develop their local resources. It sought to preserve and promote national cultures among different peoples (and without patronizing attitudes). It greatly diminished racial prejudices and animosities in the land. It put an end to Jewish persecutions and pogroms. It encourages the expression and appreciation of art in all its domains and in all places in the land."

"Possibly the greatest thing that came to the people of Soviet Russia since the old Czaristic days was the changed outlook on life. Instead of the partially paralyzed masses of former years, there came into being to a greater or less extent a people interested in the life about them, alert, stirring, charged with considerable energy. They felt themselves participants in a great national drama—or at least in a great national dream—of their own origin and execution, and for the benefit of their state and of themselves alike. A very important contribution which Soviet Russia made to the thinking of the world in general, and which might have no less application there, lay in its theories of progress. The Soviet state had unlimited faith in the possibilities of human betterment."

We repeat. Harry Best's is an anti-Soviet book. In its attack on Soviet foreign policy; in its invective comparison of socialism and Nazism and in numerous other instances, it repeats many of the stock attacks against the Soviet Union.

It is all the more noteworthy that, in an attempt to bring the American people to a realistic understanding of the Soviet Union, the author should acknowledge those achievements of the socialist state which reactionary propaganda in this country pretends are non-existent. If a writer who is

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Trade Union Star ...

HE'S THE .420 hitting star of the crackerjack Garment Center team of District 65's bustling thirty team softball league. His team swept undefeated through its Manhattan League competition and is headed for the playoffs with the Brooklyn and Jersey champs. He works in a shop in the garment center as a packing and shipping clerk, plays ball right after work, skipping supper. "I'd rather play in these games than eat," he says.

His name is Herb Isom. He is a Negro, hailing originally from New Orleans. He is 36, and at every game Garment Center plays you can find his wife, Edna Mae, and their five children on the sidelines rooting for him and keeping score.

Here's how he feels about the precedent-shattering intra-union competition:

"There's just so much to say for these games I hardly know how to begin. It brings people closer together, it shows people who come out to see the games how we do in the union. It shows union activities. People sometimes see things the other way without knowing, then they really see union men as they are. You take our team, for instance. We're made up of Italians, Negroes, Jews. We have that will to win, we're a team together, we understand each other, people see how union brothers really are in a good union."

"Then there's just the question of the chance to play ball. The average fellow just eats his heart out dreaming he could be on a team and play ball. Now me, personally, I've been hooked up with a club team in my Brooklyn neighborhood that plays on Sundays—yes, a pretty fast league. But most of the other guys don't even have a chance to play that much. This league makes it possible to play—and it's the workers themselves who meet and make the arrangements."

"Great, great. I'd rather play in these games than anything else."

"We finish our work, about six, rush right for the field. People from the shops come down to cheer for us, some women said they'd never seen games before, it was just a lot of noise to them on the radio and now they're out cheering. One team we played brought out a band of fellows, played real good music between innings, all workers right in that shop. We have real American rooting sections, all races, religions, colors, people born here or in Puerto Rico, . . ."

"Here's something," the tall star went on, "I umpired one league game in Brooklyn between teams in the Brooklyn League, Loesers and another team. Good ball game. A lot of the fellows watching the game knew me from years back from playing ball on Sundays. I told them this was my union and my league. After the game the players on both teams came over to me, shook my hand and complimented me for my good work as an umpire! I told my friends watching, that's the kind of people we are in my union."

"Someone once said to me, trouble with you is you got that 65 in your heart. I said sure. It's bread and butter, and a lot more. I've been in the union about four years, I had been knocking around a long time before that, I never knew how to fight for the people as a whole before. Why shouldn't I have my union in my heart?"

"Everybody wants peace. We talk peace in our union, we talk it over in the shops, and around the ballgames too. Who's gonna play ball if there's war? Anybody can see that."

I ASKED Isom if he was a big league fan, and if so which team he was for.

"I got to be a fan the day the first Negro player was signed up, not before," he said. "I got interested in the Dodgers when they ended jimcrow. Now I'm just naturally for every team that does, I'm for the Cleveland Indians, and I'm for the Giants and the White Sox and the Braves. I'm for the teams with Negro players, I want to see them do good, and I'm against the teams that are lily white. I hope they get beat. That's all."

I asked him about his kids.

"Three girls and two boys," he smiled, "and say, you ought to see the oldest, that's Herb Jr., he's eleven, play ball. I'm not fooling, the kid's good. Sometimes when we start practicing for a game before the others come down, he fills in in the field and you'd hardly know the difference."

Sounds like he might be a big league star someday. . . .

"Well," said Isom, "Who knows. Fellows my age never could think seriously of breaking into the big time or even the minors. It's up to all of us to see that he has a chance to go as far as he's good enough to go in a better world with no more wars and no more jimcrow. . . ."

not a partisan of either the Soviet Union or socialism can thus describe the triumphs of the Soviet Union, one may then judge the immensity of the lie which is daily peddled to the American people in the form of the "facts" about life "behind the Iron Curtain."—R. F.

The Irish in New York

THE ATTITUDES OF THE NEW YORK IRISH TOWARD STATE AND NATIONAL AFFAIRS, 1848-1892. By Florence E. Gibson, Ph.D. Columbia University Press. New York. 480 pp. \$5.75.

The Attitudes of the New York Irish Toward State and National Affairs, 1848-1892, is an informative work, written in a dry, academic style. The author has clearly done a great deal of research on the stands taken by the Irish-American residents of New York on a multiplicity of political issues

of the second half of the last century, and students of American history will no doubt make use of the material which it contains. As a study in its own right, it suffers from the author's tendency to make newspaper editorials of the period serve as unchallengeable bellwethers of public opinion. That is a common vice of bourgeois historians. Even now, every day, a consensus of editorial opinion is served up to the American public as evidence of what the people think—despite the obvious fact that Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected four times with virtually the whole press in opposition, and despite the fact that the bulk of the kept press is as violently for war as the people are earnestly for peace. The author also has a bad habit of indicting the whole Irish-American population of the years which her study covers for acts and policies presumably attributable to specific individuals or groups.—R.F.

Ted Tinsley Says

LESSER'S CURE-ALL

Hollywood, as you may know, in a dither. Nobody is going to the movies. Box office receipts have fallen off 20, 30 and 40 percent in many theatres. The moviemakers have already vision, according to the newspapers, is responsible for almost as many things as Communism. attributed this to television. Tele-

My private investigations indicate that people without television sets are going to the movies just as seldom as people with television sets. Furthermore, I have discovered that many people with television sets refuse to look at both movies and television. Not looking at both is much more fun than not looking at just one.

But now Sol Lesser of Hollywood has come up with a tremendous, magnificent, socko, stupendous idea which he gave the waiting world through a press service. What the movie industry needs, said Lesser, is classified theatres.

As Lesser explains it, "In each town there could be a 'horror' theater. And people would know when they went to that house they'd get things like 'Frankenstein' and murder mysteries. In another theatre you could show musicals. . . . Then there should be a special theater for children."

Bubbling over with this intellectual ferment, Lesser goes on to explain that towns should have a special theatre for adult movies. "With 'adults only' signs out front, moviegoers would know they were going to see an intelligent artistic story."

I'm afraid Sol Lesser isn't acquainted with the situation in

his own industry. Take, for instance, his proposal that "in each town there could be a 'horror' theater."

Why, Lesser, we already have that! Wherever there is a movie house, there is a horror theater. Either something horrible is showing, or will be shown in a matter of days.

On the other hand, Mr. Lesser, let's look at this from a straight out-and-out businessman's viewpoint. Do you seriously think you can get a man to open a theater specializing in adult movies with an intelligent artistic story? How will the theater owner live? Who will pay his rent? Who will feed his wife and children?

Of course he can rent the theater for concerts and conventions, and thus keep himself going until the adult picture comes along, but I don't think this is what Sol Lesser meant.

I have a better solution than Sol Lesser's. I believe that all movie theatres should show one picture exclusively. That picture should be The Bride of Frankenstein. This will bring lovers of horror pictures into the theater. Then the theater owner should hang out a sign reading, FOR ADULTS ONLY. Adults will then come to see The Bride of Frankenstein, expecting an intelligent artistic story. And the kids, once they see this ADULTS ONLY sign, will leave the place to the rafters. Thus the movie theaters will reach the horror, adult, and children's audience, all at once! And Hollywood won't have to strain itself making a decent picture.

*** magnificent ***
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Washington Tells 'Allies' To Dump Peace Economy

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Any West European government which bends even slightly to its people's demands for bread, and thereupon eases up on war mobilization, will be punished by a slash in U. S. arms and economic aid. That's the word from the Truman-Wall Street gang here.

Officials here pointed to a speech last week in West Germany by Jean Cattier, Central European Chief for the Marshall Plan, warning that U.S. aid to the puppet Bonn government will drop if West German officials continue reluctant to slash their expanding peacetime production.

The officials here explained that the "morale" of the British and French stooges for Wall Street might be undermined if they continue, under Washington's orders, to turn out guns instead of butter, while West Germany proceeds to favor consumers' goods at the expense of war production.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee is now studying an \$8,500,000,000 Marshall aid request, and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will begin consideration when a group of its members return from Europe.

The Senators, who went to Paris yesterday, will discuss the program with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Ranks of Fur Bosses Reported Cracking; Strike Enters 3d Week

As the strike of the fur workers entered its third week, the ranks of the fur manufacturers' association were reported cracking. A growing number of fur manufacturers have been settling with the Furriers Joint Council of New York. Still others are clamoring within the Association for a settlement.

The short fur trimming season is usually at its height at this time of the year. The fur trimming manufacturers particularly have been pressuring the Association for settlement. So strong have been their demands upon the Association leaders that the Association can no longer even threaten them with expulsion as they did two weeks ago. Instead Association policy with regard to settlements by the trimming manufacturers appears to have changed to one of quiet acquiescence.

Still further defections in the ranks of the Association are expected this week.

Among the strikers, who are

maintaining solid picket lines from early morning till evening, resentment against the failure of the Association leadership to reach a settlement has built up to such a point that a plan was proposed for a multi-million dollar strike benefits savings fund for the fur workers.

This proposal was endorsed by meetings of shop chairman in both striking Association shops and settled independent shops. The plan, to go into effect immediately after settlement of the present strike, provides that every member of the union will pay \$5 weekly into a strike benefit savings account to be kept in the name of each individual member under the overall supervision of the union. Payments into each worker's account will continue until a maximum of \$500 is reached.

The plan was devised as a weapon of the workers to deter employers from calling lockouts or provoking strikes in the future.

Musmanno Asks Nelson Bail Hike

PITTSBURGH, July 8.—Witch-hunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno has just petitioned the Pennsylvania Supreme Court to raise the bail of Steve Nelson, injured Communist leader, to \$50,000.

Nelson's bail is now \$10,000. This sum was fixed by the State Supreme Court last year over Musmanno's protest. He originally demanded \$100,000 bail, when he had Nelson arrested on framed "sedition" charges. Other Pittsburgh judges reduced the bail to \$50,000. The Supreme Court then reduced it again at the request of Nelson's attorneys.

Nelson was severed from the Pittsburgh "sedition" trial recently after a serious automobile accident in Philadelphia. He sustained a half dozen fractures and other severe injuries. He is now slowly recuperating in Philadelphia, and will be able to leave for a long while.

ORGANIZE PEACE CONGRESS CONTINUATIONS COMMITTEE

Marcel Scherer, coordinator of the Labor Conference for Peace, announced yesterday that a continuations committee was being formed to include all of the more than 100 different groups represented at the recent Chicago Peace Congress.

"Already 60 nominations have come in from all over the country," Scherer said. He added that the immediate aim is to establish peace groups in every city represented at the congress.

The committee includes people from such labor organizations as the American Federation of Musicians, AFL Linoleum Local 596, International Woodworkers Association, Hod Carriers and Construction Workers, Local 11,

Ridgway Troops Renew Attacks

The U. S. 8th Army jumped off in a limited attack on the eastern Korean front. Gen. Matthew Ridgway's planes attacked North Korean areas in a round-the-clock offensive Sunday, it was reported yesterday in dispatches from Tokyo.

These forces served notice that there would be no peace until an ironclad cease-fire agreement was signed and delivered.

U. S. air force bombers attacked within sight of Kaesong Sunday night, bombing by the light of giant flares just outside the neutral zone where Korean truce negotiators were quartered.

The U. S. 8th Army abruptly ended the relative lull on the battlefield.

Elsewhere across the front, from the neutral zone around Kaesong to the east coast, ground action by both Korean and Ridgway's forces was confined to patrolling.

Newark's Worst Fire Still Burning

NEWARK, July 8.—The worst fire in the history of Newark still burned today, more than 24 hours after it was set off by a series of violent explosions which destroyed scores of tanks filled with thousands of gallons of liquid gas.

Damage to the Warren Petroleum Co. storage plant so far was estimated at \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 by H. Emerson Thomas, chairman of the safety committee of the Liquefied Petroleum Association.

Fire Chief Charles Burnett said it might be another 24 hours before the spectacular orange flames subside and the full extent of the damage can be determined. He said it was the greatest fire ever to break out in Newark.

Every available fireman and piece of fire fighting equipment was on the scene throughout most of last night, and the Coast Guard and New York City sent fire boats to spray the blaze from the harbor. Twelve engines, three fire-trucks and three fire boats still were at the scene today.

The cause of the explosions was unknown. The first of the tanks to explode went off about 1 p.m. (EDT) yesterday, and blasts followed frequently throughout the afternoon and night. Gas-filled railroad tank cars on a siding also went up. Twelve persons were injured, but no deaths were reported.

Pittsburgh, CIO Utility Workers, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Furriers, International Association of Machinists, United Electrical Workers, International Union of Electrical Workers, AFL Teamsters, Wood workers of Argonne, Wis., Los Angeles Federation of Teachers and AFL Carpenters, Minneapolis.

Scherer said that at the Chicago Peace Congress Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, made an "outstanding speech on foreign policy."

Ernest DeMaio, UE leader, chaired the Standard of Living Panel at the congress. Michael Wood, president of the District Council, AFL International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, and Helpers, keynoted the Labor Workshop panel. Rose Russell, legislative representative of the Teachers Union, keynoted the panel "Educating our Children for War or Peace."

William Hood, recording secretary of UAW Ford Local 600, was consultant to the panel, "The Negro Citizen and Peace." Abe Feinglass, of the Chicago Furriers Union, chaired the "Nationalities Panel."

Among others participating were Matias Lagunilla, of the Seattle Salmon Workers Union; Asuki Arakaki, United Sugar Workers of Hawaii; Maurice Travis, of Mine, Mill, and Leon Beverly, president of Armour Local 347, CIO Packinghouse Workers.

Also participating were Scott Nearing and his wife, Helen K. Nearing.

Report Nazi Schacht Indonesia-Bound



SCHACHT

TRENTO, Italy.—Nazi War criminal Hjalmar Schacht, Hitler's finance minister, is reported to have accepted an offer to become financial advisor to the government of Indonesia.

Reports in local newspapers said that S. Pamontyak, Indonesian Ambassador to Italy, recently delivered travel documents to the former Reichsbank president, who is vacationing in nearby Merano. Schacht is also believed to have taken the necessary inoculation shots for traveling. He would neither confirm nor deny that he has taken this new job.

Hitler's former righthand man is notorious for his skill in manipulating currency at the expense of the common people.

Jersey Firm Fined For Poisoning Fish

TRENTON, N. J., July 8.—A large New Jersey corporation was fined \$500 today for poisoning all the fish in two brooks in Bergen County.

The Lederle Laboratories, a division of American Cyanamid, paid the fine because a new employee had opened the wrong valve, dumping caustic materials into Pearl Brook. Dead fish were found throughout Pearl and Pasack brooks.

Rush Foundry Center in East Germany

BERLIN (Telepress).—Construction of the "Ost" Foundry Centre—the biggest in the German Democratic Republic, is gaining momentum. The first crude iron will leave Furnace I on Oct. 1, the second furnace will start production Dec. 15, the third March 1. Altogether the "Ost" foundries will comprise eight blast furnaces. The first 525 modern flats for workers and a well-equipped polyclinic built in five months will be ready this autumn.

Political Jailings in Venezuela

VENEZUELA.—In the last few weeks, many leaders of political parties and trade unions have been jailed. A few hundred other opponents of the government have been in jail for many months. Midnight arrests are a daily occurrence. Six secret radio transmitters have been seized during the last two months.

This repression, however, has not stopped the activity of the two outlawed popular parties, Democratic Action and the Communist Party. The resistance movement is constantly growing, despite attacks by the police and the military.

Issue Petition for McCarran Repeal

A petition in support of the campaign to repeal the McCarran Law has been issued by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, it was announced yesterday. The petition is in the form of a letter of support addressed to Adolph J. Sabath, who has introduced HR 3118, to repeal the McCarran Law. Copies of the petition may be obtained by writing to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 W. 26 St., New York 10, N. Y.

CRC Hits Issue of Confederate Stamp

The Civil Rights Congress has protested the recent issue by the federal government of a three-cent stamp commemorating the "final reunion of Confederate Veterans."

William L. Patterson, CRC Executive Secretary suggested that letters of protest against the Confederate stamp be sent both to President Truman and to U. S. Postmaster General Jesse Donaldson in Washington, D. C.

Jeff School Starts Summer Term

The summer program of short-term morning and evening courses in various fields of Marxism begins today (Monday) at the Jefferson School of Social Science, it was announced yesterday.

Monday evening courses and their respective teachers include: "Science of Society" (Myer Weise), "Introduction to Marxist Philosophy" (Howard Selsam), "New Aspects of the Negro Liberation Movement" (Doxey Wilkerson), "Problems of the Jewish People" (Hershl Hartman), "Political History of the Americas" (Davis Gold-

way), and "Marxism and the Negro Question" (Doxey Wilkerson).

The first in a series of one-week morning courses, beginning today, is "Capitalism and the Class Struggle," taught by Albert Prago.

The Tuesday evening "Youth Night" program includes 20 classes in a wide array of five-session courses, with reduced fees, for Labor Youth League members and other youth.

Class admission cards for summer courses may be purchased all this week at the Jefferson School, 16th Street and Avenue of the Americas.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL'S SUMMER SESSIONS Opens TONIGHT!

Register and attend classes all this week

Many new courses offered

For catalogue write to JEFFERSON SCHOOL of Social Science, 575 6th Ave., N.Y.C., WA 9-1600